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HISTORY  
OF THE  
SECOND PANJÁB CAVALRY

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HISTORY  
OF THE  
SECOND PANJÁB CAVALRY  
FROM 1849 TO 1886

LONDON  
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO., 1, PATERNOSTER SQUARE  
1888



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## HISTORY OF THE 2ND PANJÁB CAVALRY.

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ON the annexation of the Panjáb in April, 1849, it was determined to raise an Irregular Force for service there. The orders regarding the formation of the Force were issued.

1849.  
April.

Lieutenant S. Browne, of the 46th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, was appointed second in command of a regiment, and directed to commence raising a regiment of Cavalry, numbered 2nd, at once in Lahore, in April, 1849.

Lieutenant Crawford Chamberlain, of the 28th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, was appointed Commandant. On his arrival at Lahore, he assumed the command, but subsequently declined it. Transfers were taken from the 9th and 17th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, to the extent of 1 risaldar, 1 wurdi-major, 2 risaidars, 1 jemadar, and some non-commissioned officers and men from the first-mentioned, and 1 naib risaldar and 2 non-commissioned officers from the 17th.

Lieutenant Browne having, at Lahore, raised men to the extent of 402, was ordered to march towards Rawalpindi, halting for some days at Gujrat and Wazirábád to complete the full number. The men hitherto enlisted were those of the Darbar service—old soldiers to whom the Government wished to give employment. Previous to the move of the Regiment from Lahore, Assistant-Surgeon T. Maxwell was appointed to the Regiment. Ensign C. J. Nicholson, of the 31st Regiment, at this period joined the Corps as Adjutant.

The Corps remained at Gujrat till the 1st of July, when Captain D. C. Keiller, of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, who had been appointed Commandant, joined, when it continued its march towards Rawalpindi, where it arrived on the 12th of July.

At Rawalpindi, the Regiment was drilled; numbers of the men who came from the Darbar service were discharged, receiving gratuity. Two complete

1849. } troops came up from Hindustan—one under Tota Ram, who was appointed to the command of it, and the other under Nasarullah Khan, who also got the command of those brought by him.

1850. Whilst at Rawalpindi, in the following February, the Regiment was inspected by His Excellency Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief. The appearance and steadiness of the Corps on parade met with His Excellency's approval.

On the 16th of March, 1850, the Corps was suddenly ordered to march to Yusafzai. It remained encamped at Topimaina till the 10th of June, when it changed ground, and marched to Hoond, some twenty miles lower down, on the banks of the Indus. The Regiment remained encamped here till the 1st of November, when it moved to Kapur-di-Garhi.

During the previous winter, at Rawalpindi, the Regiment suffered much from fever; this, with two successive hot seasons under canvas, told on the constitutions of officers and men. Major D. C. Keiller was one of the victims; he died on the 17th of November. Lieutenant Browne succeeded to the command, and Ensign and Adjutant Nicholson was promoted to second in command.

1851. Orders were at this time received for the march of the Regiment to Bannú. The Corps marched on the 23rd of January, *via* Peshawur, where it was detained some days in consequence of some disturbance in the Kohát Pass. It continued its march on the 15th of February, and arrived at Bannú on the 23rd, where Lieutenant Couper, of the 2nd Bengal Grenadiers, appointed Adjutant, *vice* Nicholson promoted, joined the Regiment.

On the day after its arrival, the Corps was inspected by Brigadier Hodgson, Commanding the Panjáb Force, who did not express himself pleased with the Regiment on parade.

The Corps was now ordered to furnish outposts of different strengths.

On the 17th of March, at about midnight, the outpost of Shaikh Maduri was attacked by a large body of Waziris. The Duffadar Talab Husain, 4th Troop, commanding the Cavalry detachment, apprehending an attack, most fortunately, and, with great judgment, inundated the ground on the weakest side, where there was nothing to prevent the rush of the assailants. By this unforeseen obstacle the Waziris were prevented from attacking on that side; they came round to the western and southern sides, but were warmly met and repulsed by the Cavalry and Infantry of the 2nd Panjáb Regiment, a body of the last-mentioned Corps having been sent there only some hours previous to the attack. The conduct of the men engaged on this occasion met with the warm approval of Government.

One sowar, Ram Sahai, of the 4th Troop, was severely wounded by a gunshot in the forehead, and some few others received contusions. The Waziris suffered heavily.

1851.

In April, a body of Waziris came down to raid near Latamar. The detachment at that place then consisted of a company of the Katar Mukhi Regiment, a detachment of two guns of No. 2 Panjáb Light Field Battery—then being organized—and 20 sabres of the 2nd Punjáb Cavalry. Before the detachments could reach them, the Waziris were in the hills; the men of the Regiment advanced rather too close, and got under fire, whereby one horse was wounded.

In June of the same year, a squadron under Lieutenant Nicholson, the second in command, marched from Bannú to Mulazai (sixty miles) within twenty hours, having achieved the object of the expedition—the apprehension of men who came down from the hills and who had committed murders on their previous visit to the plains. During this forced march, only one horse was done up, a Kabuli.

In August, the Tochi post, under Duffadar Jehangir Khan, followed up and recovered a number of cattle which the Waziris were carrying off; the marauders took to the hills on the approach of the Cavalry. One horse fell dead in the pursuit, which was a sharp one, and the heat excessive.

During the winter of 1851, one complete troop, with some Infantry, occupied the Gomati post, directly in front of the pass of that name. The Waziris constantly showed themselves at the mouth of the pass, but never dared to advance further. On one occasion, an attempt was made to cut off some few who appeared to have come within reach, but without any result further than coming under the fire of the enemy, whereby two horses were wounded.

In March following, Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., President of the Board of Administration, arrived at Bannú in the course of his tour. The Regiment was paraded, and met with his approval. A site was selected for a cantonment; the Regiment had hitherto been on the eastern glacis of the fort, where temporary lines were erected.

1852.

Lieutenant J. K. Couper, the Adjutant, having been nominated to another appointment, Cornet D. M. Probyn, of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, was made Adjutant, and joined in August.

In December of this year, an expedition was taken against the Omarzai Waziris. One troop, under Lieutenant Nicholson, accompanied the column under Lieutenant Younghusband, Captain of Police; one squadron, under Lieutenant Browne, patrolled in front of the Barganattú Pass. The expedition was most successful.

1853.

The Regiment remained at Bannú till the 17th of October, when it commenced its march for Dera Ghazi Khan, to relieve the 4th Panjáb Cavalry. The relief was carried out by wings, and the left wing remained behind at Bannú, under Lieutenant Nicholson, till relieved by a wing of the 3rd Panjáb Cavalry from Asni. The right wing reached Dera Ghazi Khan on the 7th of November, and was joined by the left wing on the 8th of January following.

1854.

On its arrival at Dera Ghazi Khan, the right wing relieved all the northern posts hitherto furnished by the 4th Panjáb Cavalry, and on the arrival of the left wing, the remaining southern posts were also occupied. The posts were nine in number, extending from Vehowah to Gangeri.

The Border tribes were at this time not very ill-disposed, and raids were rare. The men at the posts were not much harassed.

On one occasion, during the hot season, the Mangrotah post had a long and unsuccessful pursuit, which caused the death of three horses.

Towards the close of 1854, the disease "Sarrah" showed itself, and carried off horses to the number of about sixty. At the central posts of Batil and Vidore it was most prevalent, and in a slight measure also in the cantonment of Dera Ghazi Khan.

1855.

Hitherto no regular cantonment had been made at Ghazi Khán; but ground having been selected, the troops were moved, and they occupied their new lines on the 1st of November.

1856.

In March, 1856, Brigadier N. B. Chamberlain inspected the Regiment. The Brigadier Commanding expressed himself pleased with the state of the Regiment.

At the latter end of March, Captain S. Browne proceeded on six months' furlough to England. Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, the second in command, being then Officiating Commandant of Police, the command of the Regiment was given to Captain C. R. Fraser, the second in command of the 4th Panjáb Cavalry.

At this time, by orders from the Brigadier Commanding, the sale of "Assamis" was ordered to be discontinued. The enlistment of others than Sikhs, until the full complement of that class was complete, was forbidden (except in special cases). Uniform rules for "Chanda" were issued to all the regiments of the force.

In August of this year, a severe inundation took place, and completely destroyed the new cantonments, not a vestige of the lines remained.

A favourable report was made of Dr. Maxwell's exertions on this occasion in rendering assistance, and elicited the acknowledgment of Government.



In October, Ensign Millet, of the 28th Bengal Native Infantry, joined the Regiment as the fourth or "doing-duty" officer. 1856.

Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, the second in command, rejoined the Regiment from his acting appointment of Captain of Police on the 15th of October, and on the same date proceeded on temporary leave to Kohát, where an expedition into the Miranzai Valley, under the personal command of Brigadier N. B. Chamberlain, was being organized. Lieutenant Nicholson received the thanks of Government for his services in the expedition as orderly officer to the brigadier.

On the 1st of December, Captain S. Browne, having returned from England, reassumed command of the Regiment.

Just at this period, the Bozdars—a tribe inhabiting the lower range of hills opposite the post of Mangrotah—gave great annoyance by their constant raids, the numerous passes affording them every facility to do so with impunity; and no information ever being conveyed to the post till the marauders had got back to the hills, the posts at Mangrotah and Mahoi were thus constantly harassed, more especially the former. The Bozdars became more daring, and assembled in greater numbers. Posts were reinforced both by Cavalry and Infantry under command of a European officer. Eventually the head-quarters of this Regiment went out, while arrangements were made for a chain of posts in strength and their action in concert on a preconcerted signal, and this had the effect of effectually curbing them; though they still assembled at the mouths of the passes, but did not dare to issue into the plains. 1857.

Whilst at Mangrotah, the Regiment lost two native officers, Risaidar Nasarullah Khán and Jemadar Lachman Singh. The last-mentioned native officer had, during his tour of duty on the frontier, shown himself a zealous, energetic officer, and his death was a loss to the Regiment.

On the 17th of January, a reconnoitring party of 1 duffadar and 8 sowars, sent to examine the country round about the Mangrotah Pass, some three miles from the post, were surrounded by a party of Bozdars, mustering some 150 men. The party charged through the assailants, losing two men in the act.

Orders were at this period issued for the march of the Regiment to Kohát, to relieve the 4th Panjáb Cavalry—the relief to be effected by wings. On the 1st of February, the left wing, under command of Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, commenced its march.

It having been deemed necessary to punish the Bozdars for their numerous aggressions, a force assembled at Towsa, near Mangrotah, in the first week in March, and on the 6th of that month entered the hills, under the personal

1857. command of Brigadier Chamberlain, the Regiment furnishing 100 sabres for the expedition.

Lieutenant G. A. Graham, of the 28th Bengal Native Infantry, at this period joined the Regiment as fourth officer, *vice* Lieutenant Millet, transferred as Adjutant to 1st Panjáb Cavalry.

The European officers who accompanied the expedition into the hills were Captain S. Browne, Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, who had returned from Kohát for that purpose, and Lieutenant D. M. Probyn, Adjutant. Lieutenant Graham was attached, owing to the paucity of officers, to the 4th Sikhs for the occasion. The whole expedition was most successful, the object was fully carried out, and the force returned to Mangrotah on the 23rd of March. All the operations in this expedition were confined to the Artillery and Infantry.

On the 26th of March, the head-quarters and right wing commenced their march for Kohát, where they arrived on the 14th of April, 1857.

Lieutenant D. M. Probyn, with a party from the Regiment, with the view of purchasing remounts, went towards Hindustan.

The mutinous spirit which had for some months been smouldering in the ranks of the Bengal Army now broke out.

On the morning of the 14th of May, directions were received from Brigadier N. B. Chamberlain for the immediate march of a squadron of the Regiment, under Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, to Rawalpindi, to join the movable column assembling there. The squadron marched the same evening, by forced marches, *viâ* Jhelam and Wazirábád, to Lahore.

During this time, the remount detachment under Lieutenant Probyn had been detained at Jalandhar, where its presence had good effects, and was made use of on duties which could not be entrusted to the troops of the station.

Lieutenant Nicholson, with his squadron, arrived at Jalandhar the day after the mutiny at that station had broken out. Being joined by the detachment under Lieutenant Probyn, they pursued the mutineers with the column under Brigadier Johnstone. A small portion of the detachment had a slight affair with the mutineers, of whom they cut up a few.

The detachment under Lieutenant Nicholson after this continued its march for Delhi, where it arrived on the 23rd of June.

The head-quarters of the Regiment continued at Kohát till the 30th of May, when orders were received for its march to Peshawur, where it remained till the 10th of June, and then marched on to Hotimardan, in Yusafzai, to take the place of the Guide Cavalry.

Whilst stationed in Yusafzai, the Regiment was engaged in two or three

minor affairs—Shaikh Jánáh, on the 2nd July; Narinji, on the 21st July and 3rd of August.

1857.

In the first-named affair, two sowars, Ganda Singh and Shakúrullah Khán, distinguished themselves, and were both wounded. For their conduct they were rewarded by promotion.

At Narinji, on the 21st July and 3rd of August, the Cavalry were not engaged, except a few men and a few police sowars. The Regiment lost one native officer, Naib Risaldar Mahomed Sallah, from sunstroke, on the 21st of July, and had one horse killed. During the remainder of this year, there was no other occasion for the services of the Regiment in Yusafzai.

The detachments under Lieutenant Nicholson were employed up to the 3rd of July chiefly at Alipúr, one march on the Karnal road, to keep open the communication.

On the 3rd of July, three Hindustani native officers—Risaidars Karam Khán and Alam Ali, Naib Risaldar Alimad Khán, and one non-commissioned officer, Duffadar Rahmat Khán—were found endeavouring to tamper with Subadar Mir Jafir Ali, of Coke's Rifles. The subadar at once reported their conduct; the detachment was marched into Delhi, the native officers tried, and the same day hanged. Not knowing how far the infection might have spread amongst the remainder of the Hindustanis, it was considered advisable to disarm all those whom the Sikh native officers could not select as to be implicitly relied on. Some forty-five were picked out to remain, and the remainder, after being disarmed, ordered to return to join head-quarters. At the first march out (Alipúr), the mutineers made an attack on the post there, and the majority of these disarmed men took the opportunity to desert. One duffadar and eight sowars (all Ranghars) rejoined the Regiment.

During the siege of Delhi, the detachment was employed on various duties, pickets, etc., but came in contact with the enemy only on two or three occasions.

In the end of August, Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson obtained temporary command of the 1st Panjáb Infantry. In the assault of Delhi, on the 14th of September, when in command of that regiment, he was severely wounded, losing his right arm. The detachment was now under the command of Lieutenant Probyn, and Lieutenant Cuppage, of the late 6th Light Cavalry, was attached to it as supernumerary officer.

On the 14th of September, on the occasion of the assault of Delhi, the squadron was drawn up close to the Mori Bastion, and remained there two hours under a heavy fire. Lieutenant Cuppage was severely wounded.



1857.

On the 22nd of September, after the complete capture of Delhi, the squadron formed a portion of the pursuing column under Colonel Greathed.

Lieutenant F. J. McDonnell, of the late 14th Native Infantry, now joined the detachment as "doing duty."

The squadron was engaged in the following engagements:—Bolandshahr, Jhajar, Aligurh, Akrábád, Agra, Kanonj, Nawabgunj, Relief of Lucknow, Battle of Cawnpúr, Futehgurh. In many of these, the squadron, in conjunction with those of the 1st and 5th Panjáb Cavalry, bore a distinguished part. At the battle of Agra especially, on the 10th of October, Lieutenant Probyn particularly distinguished himself. He was slightly wounded; his conduct here was so marked, that he was recommended for the Victoria Cross, which has since been granted him. Nor must the gallant and distinguished conduct of the under-mentioned commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sowars be passed over unrecorded.

Risaldar	Bishan Singh.
"	Panjáb Singh.
Naib Risaldar	Basawah Singh.
Kot Duffadar	Jiwan Singh.
Duffadar	Sher Singh.
"	Jamiat Singh.
"	Panjáb Singh.
"	Sarmukh Singh.
"	Bhup Singh.
Sowar	Bishan Singh.
"	Amar Singh.
"	Atar Singh.

During the whole of the trying crisis, when no means were left untried to undermine the loyalty of the natives, the squadron under Lieutenant Probyn behaved (with the exception of the Hindustanis already alluded to), in the most courageous, loyal, and devoted manner.

An instance, showing presence of mind, determination, and courage, is here recorded—one seldom, if ever, surpassed. At Cawnpúr, when the Gwalior mutineers possessed the suburbs about that station, a picket from this squadron was close to one of the enemy. Just before dawn, Lieutenant Probyn and Risaldar Panjáb Singh rode out in advance of the vedettes, to see if they could observe anything of the enemy. They had advanced but a short distance before they were challenged from a tope of trees. It occurred to Lieutenant Probyn to answer them as if they were of their party. Warning the risaldar, he

replied, entered into conversation with them, and induced them to come out of the tope, and accompany him. 1857.

Eleven sepoy in uniform and armed came out. Lieutenant Probyn and Risaldar Panjáb Singh rode alongside of them and gradually brought them near his own picket.

It was getting dawn, and no time to lose. Lieutenant Probyn, therefore, intimating his purpose to the risaldar, suddenly galloped off. The risaldar, on this, drew his sword and rushed in on the sepoy; he kept on circling about them, receiving their fire, now and then going in at them, and keeping them engaged till Lieutenant Probyn came down with his picket. In a short time, not longer than it takes one to read this, Lieutenant Probyn appeared. Ere his arrival, the risaldar had killed three of the sepoy. The remainder were now "accounted for." The risaldar in this unequal conflict proved himself a gallant soldier, and his superior horsemanship enabled him to inflict single-handed such a loss on the party opposed to him. His uniform in more than one place showed how narrow had been his escape from both lead and steel.

Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson now obtained leave on medical certificate to visit England.

In the end of December, instructions were issued for the march of the regimental head-quarters for the lower provinces. It was considered advisable to leave behind those whose homes were in that part of the country where the Regiment would be called on to be employed. Consequently, three native officers and 105 non-commissioned officers and men were desired to remain. At the same time, Captain Browne was desired to raise an additional squadron composed of Sikhs and Pathans.

On the 1st of January, the Regiment marched from Hotimardan; the additional squadron joined at the first march (Nowshera). On the 16th of January, the Regiment reached Lahore, whence it was ordered to march in company with a troop of Horse Artillery towards Meerut; leaving the Artillery there, it continued its route for Cawnpúr, where it arrived on the 22nd of February. 1858.

It is here worth recording that this march of over 900 miles was performed in forty-eight days. The Regiment arrived at Cawnpúr with sixteen sore backs only, and most of those slight ones.

The strength of the Regiment, or rather the number of horses, during the march down was 470.

The undermentioned officers (volunteers) joined the Regiment on its march down:—

1858.

Lieutenant J. T. Robinson, 5th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. Low, 8th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant — Richardes, 6th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. B. Campbell, 59th Native Infantry.

The fourth (or "doing duty") officer, Lieutenant G. A. Graham, was directed to remain at Hotimardan with the detachment of Hindustanis.

Lieutenant S. J. Browne, a supernumerary "doing duty" officer, was removed as fourth officer to the 5th Panjáb Infantry.

On arrival at Cawnpúr, the squadron under Captain D. M. Probyn joined head-quarters.

The Regiment remained at Cawnpúr to escort His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and joined the army before Lucknow on the 1st of March.

The Regiment was attached to the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Little, H.M.'s 9th Lancers. The Brigade consisting of H.M.'s 9th Lancers, 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, 1st Sikh Cavalry, and a squadron 5th Panjáb Cavalry.

On the 2nd of March, a portion of the army, under personal command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, marched and occupied Dil-Kusha and the grounds about. The Regiment losing two horses killed and one or two men wounded.

On the 6th of March, a portion of the army, under command of General Outram, crossed the Gomti, with the view of co-operating on the other side of the river, and taking the enemy's works in flank.

In this operation, the advanced guard, in which was a squadron of the Regiment, under Captain D. M. Probyn, was engaged, in company with a squadron of the Bays (H.M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards). Some sixty to eighty of the enemy were cut up by the squadron and one elephant captured; our casualties were slight.

We encamped close to the old race-course. The following morning, the enemy attacked our camp, but were easily repulsed. The Regiment was employed in supporting the troops of the Royal Horse Artillery at the bridge near the racecourse, and was exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery.

During the siege of Lucknow, the Cavalry were constantly employed, either patrolling or sent some short distance in pursuit of bodies of the enemy flying from the city. On two or three occasions, small parties of them were cut up.

On the morning of the 23rd of March, a column, under command of Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., was sent to Kursi, a large village, distant some fourteen miles. The column reached Kursi in the evening, just before sunset. The enemy were then retiring; the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry and squadron of 1st Panjáb Cavalry, all under command of Captain S. Browne, were immediately sent

in pursuit. After a sharp gallop of some four miles, the party came on the enemy, of whom between 200 and 300 were destroyed and fourteen guns captured. On this occasion the enemy fought obstinately. The Regiment suffered a heavy loss in the death of a most gallant and excellent officer, Lieutenant MacDonnell. Sowar Lehna Singh, 3rd Troop, distinguished himself particularly. After receiving a musket-shot wound through the abdomen and being dismounted, he attacked his adversary on foot and slew him. Our loss on this occasion was, killed one European officer, Lieutenant MacDonnell.

1858.

	European Officer.	Non-commissioned and Sowars.	Horses.
Killed .....	1	1	1
Wounded.....	0	6	7

Captain D. M. Probyn on the 18th of March left the Regiment. His health had suffered so severely as to necessitate a visit to England. By his departure, the Regiment was deprived of the services of a most excellent and distinguished officer.

It should have been recorded above, that, on the 10th of March, Lieutenant R. B. Campbell ("doing duty"), Risaldar Panjáb Singh, and Duffadar Jamiat Singh distinguished themselves under the eyes of Brigadier Hagart, commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade, in an attempt (a successful one) to recover the body of Major Sandford, who was killed, and his body carried on to a high "chabutra," under the range of a very close musketry fire.

In G.O., C.C., No. 54, dated 5th March, page 467, was published the opinion of Major-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., of the conduct of the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, that during the whole operations "nothing could have been better than the behaviour of Captain Browne and his regiment."

The Regiment was now attached to the column under Brigadier-General R. Walpole, and on the 8th of April, the Force commenced its march from Lucknow towards Rohilkund.

Lieutenant Chadwick was appointed to "do duty," and Lieutenants J. J. Robinson and R. Low, "doing duty," were transferred to other corps.

On the 15th of April, the column under General Walpole attacked the fort of Ruyah, but was withdrawn in the evening without making any impression. One sowar was severely wounded.

On the 21st, near Allahganj, a body of the enemy, with some guns, made a show of opposition. The guns were captured and some 300 of the enemy sabred; the affair was one entirely confined to Artillery and Cavalry. Two sowars were wounded.

On the 5th of May, the Force, which, *en route*, had been joined by the



1858. Commander-in-Chief, reached Bareilly, the capture of which place was effected without much opposition. A portion of the 5th Troop, detached to the left of the column, were engaged with a small body of the enemy's Cavalry, who were almost all destroyed. Our casualties being:—

	Non-commissioned, Rank and File.	Horses.
Killed.....	2	1
Wounded .....	6	0

The following day, a squadron of the Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Warde (who joined the Regiment as "doing duty" some three days before), swept round the town of Bareilly, and succeeded in cutting up from 200 to 300 of the enemy.

The Regiment was now cantoned at Bareilly.

Lieutenant Richardes and Lieutenant Farquharson (the latter had only joined as "doing duty" a short time previously) were now removed to other corps.

Lieutenant F. Craigie and Lieutenant F. Lance at this period joined the Regiment, the former as second in command, and the latter as adjutant, *vice* Captain D. M. Probyn and Lieutenant Nicholson, removed to other appointments.

On the 25th of May, the Regiment marched with the 25th Panjáb Native Infantry, all under the command of Captain S. J. Browne, towards Baheri, to meet the Rohilkund Horse, under Captain Crossman, who were marching from Nainital. On arriving at their camping-ground, news was brought that a force under one Nizam Ali was occupying the village of Mohanpur, some four miles distant. The village was attacked and easily taken, as the bulk of Nizam Ali's force was absent; they appeared while the village was being attacked, but did not engage. One man and one horse of the Regiment were wounded. The Force, after marching to Baheri, returned to Bareilly on the 29th of May.

In the beginning of July, a portion of the Regiment was detached to Pilibhit, under Lieutenant F. Craigie, and on the 25th of the same month, the head-quarters of the Corps was ordered there also. The duties devolving on the Regiment being to furnish pickets and strong reconnoitring parties, as parties of the enemy were constantly prowling about.

Towards the end of August, a large party of the enemy, with artillery, came within thirteen miles of Pilibhit, and a reconnoitring party, under Lieutenant Lance, was fired on.

On the morning of the 29th of August, a detachment of 100 sabres and 100 24th Panjáb Infantry, all under command of Lieutenant Craigie, was sent as a covering party, whilst some works were being thrown up at the village of Nuria, ten miles distant from Pilibhit.

In the course of the day, the enemy, unaware of the party being there, came down, but were repulsed by the detachment under Lieutenant Craigie. A portion of the Cavalry, detached under Risaidar Hakdad Khán, had rather a smart affair with some few of the enemy's Cavalry, who came on in the most courageous manner, but were attacked by the party under the Risaidar, and all killed with the exception of four. The casualties on our side being—

1858.

	Native Officer.	Non-commissioned.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Killed	..... 0	..... 0	..... 3	..... 3
Wounded	..... 1	..... 1	..... 1	..... 0

On intelligence being received at Pilibhit of the enemy coming down on Nuria, a reinforcement of 130 sabres of this Regiment and 250 Infantry were immediately despatched under command of Captain Browne.

On arrival at Nuria (the same afternoon), it was ascertained that the enemy had retired to their former position at Sirpura, some three miles distant.

Captain (now Brevet-Major) Browne having decided on attacking the enemy in their position, the detachment, consisting of 230 sabres 2nd Panjáb Cavalry and 350 Infantry, marched during the night, and at sunrise attacked the enemy in their position from their rear, capturing their four guns, three elephants, the whole of their camp equipage, etc., and killing some 300 of the enemy.

In this affair the Regiment lost—

	European Officer.	Native Officer.	Non-commissioned.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Killed	..... 0	..... 0	..... 0	..... 2	..... 9
Wounded	..... 1	..... 1	..... 2	..... 6	..... 31

The loss of an arm and another severe wound forced Major S. Browne to take furlough on medical certificate to England.

On Major Browne's departure, Lieutenant F. Craigie assumed command of the Corps, and Lieutenants Lance and Campbell were appointed officiating second in command and adjutant respectively.

Lieutenant R. Clifford, 29th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 5th Native Infantry, were appointed to the Regiment as supernumeraries.

Risaldar Bahadar Panjáb Singh having been appointed commandant of a regiment of Oudh Mounted Police, left the Regiment towards the end of 1858; the order for his transfer is the 1st of January, 1859.

On the 25th of November, the head-quarters and right wing were ordered to form a portion of the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, 42nd Highlanders, directed to proceed to Madho Tanda for the

1858. purpose of intercepting fugitives from Oudh. The Regiment was here employed in patrolling and watching the various adjacent fords on the river Sarda.

In the beginning of December, the 4th and 5th Troops, which were stationed at Bareilly, were ordered to march, under the command of Lieutenant Lance, and join a force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smythe, Bengal Horse Artillery, which was employed in watching the "ghats" on the river Sarda, between Barram Deo and Madho Tanda. The 6th Troop had been previously attached to this force. The left wing was here employed in watching upwards of thirty miles of the river Sarda, besides constantly patrolling in the country, and performed these duties to the fullest satisfaction of the officer in command of the force.

1859.  
January.

On the morning of the 15th of January, 1859, a body of about 2000 of the enemy, under command of Narpat Singh, of Ruyah, driven from the Khairigarh jungles by a force under command of Colonel Dennis, 60th Rifles, crossed the Sarda at a "ghat" about half a mile distant from Colonel Smythe's camp at Sissiah. The Cavalry in camp were immediately sent forward to obtain information, in which service Lieutenant Lance was severely wounded and had his horse shot under him. As the jungle in which the enemy had taken up their position was too thick to admit of Cavalry acting on the offensive, the Regiment was chiefly employed during the day in guarding the Artillery and protecting the flanks of the Infantry, in performing which service General Walpole in his despatch states that they behaved remarkably well.

The loss incurred this day was—

	European Officer.		Native Officer.		Rank and File.		Horses.
Killed .....	0	.....	0	.....	4	.....	2
Wounded .....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	6
Missing .....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1

The native officer wounded, Jemadar Jan Mahomed, died a few days after the affair.

Risaidar Hakdad Khán here again distinguished himself in partially rallying a company of the 42nd Highlanders, who had fallen back on their officer and sergeant having been killed.

The risaidar also displayed admirable coolness by riding up under a heavy fire to two European soldiers who had stood their ground, and asking their names, with a view to making their conduct known to their superior.

For these actions, the risaidar was recommended for the Third Class Order of Merit by Lieutenant-Colonel Smythe, which distinction he has since received.

Risaidar Tilok Singh, an officer who had joined the Regiment in the



beginning of 1857, was about this time dismissed for misconduct, and Naib Risaldar Vadawah Singh obtained the vacant troop. 1859.

The Regiment remained in the jungles till April, when the forces were broken up, and the Corps returned to Pilibhit, and subsequently to Bareilly.

Assistant-Surgeon T. Maxwell, M.D., who had been with the Regiment since its formation, now left the Regiment on furlough to England.

On the 1st of September, the Regiment commenced its march towards the Panjáb (escorted out of Bareilly by the band of the 42nd Highlanders), and reached Kohat on the 26th of November, where, under orders from Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C.B., the Corps on arrival was received with all due honours by the entire garrison.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, being appointed officiating adjutant of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, left the Corps.

The head-quarters and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Troops formed part of the expedition against the Kabul Khel Waziris in December, 1859-60, but were not actually engaged.

In January, 1860, the left wing, under Lieutenant Lance, marched to Bannú, to relieve the 9th Irregular Cavalry, and remained there till April. 1860.

Lieutenant R. Clifford was appointed adjutant of the 1st Panjáb Cavalry, and left the Regiment.

In July, Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy, of the Guides, was appointed to officiate as commandant till the return of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Browne, *vice* Lieutenant F. Craigie, removed.

Lieutenants Lance and Campbell were confirmed in their officiating appointments.

In December, Lieutenant-Colonel S. Browne rejoined from sick leave, and resumed command of the Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Browne received the Companionship of the Bath for his services in Hindustan, and the Victoria Cross for Sirpurah. 1861.

Lieutenant Hewett, 41st Native Infantry, joined the Corps as "doing duty" officer.

Wurdi-Major Ghulam Haidar obtained the risaldarship vacant by the transfer of Risaldar Bahadur Panjáb Singh, and Risaidar Abbas Khán was appointed wurdi-major.

At the end of March, the 5th and 6th Troops were detached to the Tank border, and occupied the posts of Dabra and Ama Khel, the Waziris giving a

1861.

great deal of trouble. Lieutenant Lance was subsequently detached, to assume command of the squadron, which rejoined at the end of July.

Lieutenant Hewett, "doing duty" officer, having been appointed adjutant 2nd Bengal Irregular Cavalry, was struck off the Corps.

Lieutenant H. Goschen, of the late 3rd Europeans, was appointed in room of Lieutenant Hewett.

At this period, orders (30th May, 1861) were published, re-organizing the native army. Numerous regiments of Cavalry were disbanded; other regiments fresh numbered, from 1st to 19th Regiments Bengal Cavalry. The Panjáb force remained intact. In the whole army, naib risaldars and nakibs were done away with; bargirs also, in the Panjáb Force. The pay of all the native ranks was increased.

Three supernumerary jemadars and naib risaldars were discharged with gratuity.

1862.

The frontier was visited by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, who arrived at Kohát on the 3rd of February, and the Regiment, as a part of the Kohát Brigade, paraded before His Excellency.

In April, Lieutenant Ripley, late 51st Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Jennings, of the late 3rd European Cavalry, appointed to "do duty," joined the Regiment.

During the same month, Lieutenant Ripley was removed to the 1st Panjáb Cavalry as a paid "doing duty" officer.

In July, the cholera, which had been in the surrounding country, attacked the garrison, and the Regiment moved out to Hangú, where it remained a few weeks, and returned on the disappearance of the disease.

In October, orders were received for the move of the Regiment in the course of relief to Rajanpúr, where it arrived on the 1st of December.

By G.O., G.G., the 29th of September, the rates of net pay of all ranks were laid down, agreeably to the increased rates of pay granted in the preceding year.

By G.O., G.G., the 25th of November, promotion and admission to the Order of Merit were conferred on the undermentioned commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men, for their services during the late campaign in Hindustan :—

Risaidar Hakdad Khán advanced from 3rd to 2nd grade.

Jemadar Jamiat Singh                      "                      2nd " 1st "

Risaidar and Wurdi-Major Abbas Khán admitted to 3rd grade.

Kot Duffadar	Khillan Singh admitted to 3rd grade.	1862.
"	Mir Ahmad Khán " "	
Duffadar	Bhúrú Singh " "	
Sowar	Khúb Singh " "	
"	Basti Singh " "	

Immediately on arrival of the Regiment at Rajanpúr, the outposts of Drigri and Bhandowala were occupied by a complete troop at each, relieving similar parties of the 1st Panjáb Cavalry.

Lieutenant Jennings, "doing duty," resigned his appointment, and obtained sick leave to England.

Hafizullah Khán Jemadar (naib risaldar) was, under orders from Government, discharged, with gratuity of nine months' full pay.

In March, Brigadier-General Chamberlain inspected the Regiment and visited the outposts. The Brigadier-General presented the stars of the Order of Merit to Jemadar Jamiat Singh, Kot Duffadar Khillan Singh, Duffadar Bhup Singh, and Sowar Basti Singh on parade. 1863.

The medals for the mutiny campaign having been received, were distributed to the men of the Regiment who had earned them, at a parade held for the purpose on the 14th of March.

Lieutenant J. R. Campbell, General List Infantry, was appointed to the Regiment as a paid "doing duty" officer, and joined on the 16th of June.

Risaidar Hakdad Khán, commanding the 6th Troop and member of the Second Class Order of Merit, having become incapacitated by old age from active service, was discharged, with a gratuity of nine months' full pay of his rank.

Jemadar (formerly naib risaldar) Lahrasaf Khán succeeded in command of the troop.

Lieutenant J. H. Broome, General List Infantry, was appointed to the Regiment as a paid "doing duty" officer, and joined on the 27th of October.

On the departure of Brigadier-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., on leave of absence, and the consequent appointment of Colonel A. Wilde, C.B., Commandant of the Corps of Guides, to officiate in the command of the Panjáb Irregular Force, Colonel Browne, C.B., V.C., was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Corps of Guides, and left the Regiment on the 5th of January. 1864.

There being every probability that this officiating appointment would shortly be converted into a substantive one, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's removal from the Regiment was virtually permanent, the greatest regret was experienced



1864. by all ranks at the loss of their distinguished commandant, whose connection with the Regiment had extended over a period of fifteen years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Browne took farewell of the Regiment on parade on the day of his departure. He expressed then, and subsequently in a regimental order, his deep regret at leaving a regiment in which he had passed so large a portion of his service. He alluded to the brilliant services of the Regiment in Hindustan, and the uniform good conduct of the men in cantonments, as well as in the field, and in acknowledging the support he had always received from the native officers, alluded specially to the uniform good-feeling that existed amongst them, which had so greatly contributed to the well-being of the Regiment.

The British officers joined in presenting the mess of the Regiment with a piece of plate, which, while testifying their own feelings of regard towards Colonel Browne, should at the same time keep his name remembered in the Regiment as long as it should exist.

Captain T. G. Kennedy, second in command of the Corps of Guides, was appointed to officiate as commandant; but, being then absent on leave in Europe, the officiating step was allowed to go in the Regiment, pending his return. Lieutenant J. R. Campbell, paid "doing duty" officer, officiating as adjutant.

Lieutenant H. Goschen, paid "doing duty" officer, obtained twenty months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Colonel A. Wilde, C.B., inspected the Regiment in March, and expressed himself satisfied. The stars of the Third Class Order of Merit were presented to Kot Duffadar Mir Ahhmad Khán and Duffadar Bhúrú Sing by Colonel Wilde on parade.

The orders reorganizing the regiments of Bengal Cavalry having been extended to the Cavalry regiments of the Panjáb Force, the following appointments were made in the Regiment under the new organization :—

Lieutenant F. Lance was confirmed in his appointment as second in command.

Lieutenant R. B. Campbell (adjutant) was appointed second squadron officer.

Lieutenant H. Goschen (paid "doing duty" officer) was appointed third squadron officer.

Lieutenant J. R. Campbell (paid "doing duty" officer) was appointed adjutant.

Lieutenant J. H. Broome (paid "doing duty" officer) was appointed "doing duty" officer.

Lieutenant J. H. Broome was appointed to officiate for Lieutenant H. Goschen during his absence in Europe.

Extra good conduct pay, at the rate of one, two, and three rupees, to men of

six, ten, and fifteen years' service respectively, was granted to the Cavalry regiments of the force.

1864.

Lieutenant R. B. Campbell, second squadron officer, who had served with the Regiment since 1858, and had been adjutant of the Regiment for five years, was appointed commandant of Cavalry of the Corps of Guides. Lieutenant Campbell left the Regiment, most deservedly regretted by all.

Lieutenant H. Goschen was appointed to succeed Lieutenant R. B. Campbell as second squadron officer, and Lieutenant J. H. Broome obtained the third squadron officership.

Lieutenant G. C. Bird, adjutant of the 5th Panjáb Cavalry, was appointed to officiate as second in command of the Regiment pending Captain Kennedy's arrival.

With a view of relieving jemadars of an expense which their pay was considered inadequate to support, the orders which had been issued on the abolition of Bargirs, requiring them to maintain second chargers, was withdrawn.

During the greater part of the hot weather, the men and horses of the Regiment were exposed to very harassing duties, consequent on the frequent raids of the Marris, and a portion of the Bugtis. Five horses of a party under command of Risaidar Lahrasaf Khán died of fatigue during a pursuit of marauders.

These duties were on every occasion performed by all ranks with the greatest cheerfulness and alacrity.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General A. Wilde, C.B., A.D.C., in December. He expressed his approval of the general appearance and discipline of the Regiment.

In January, Captain T. G. Kennedy, appointed officiating commandant, joined and assumed command, and in February was gazetted commandant, *vice* Colonel S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., appointed permanent commandant of the Corps of Guides.

1865.

In March, Captain Kennedy was gazetted a brevet-major for "Delhi."

In October, Assistant-Surgeon G. Farrell, F.R.C.S., left the Regiment to join the 2nd Panjáb Infantry, to which he had been transferred. His duties were carried on by Assistant-Surgeon E. A. Fitzgerald, 2nd Sikh Infantry, who was temporarily attached to the Corps.

In January, Lieutenant R. C. Clifford, appointed first "doing duty" officer, joined the Regiment.

1866.

In February, the Regiment formed the escort of His Honour the Lieutenant-

1866. Governor of the Panjáb (Mr. McLeod) to the southernmost limits of the Mithankot district, and hence back as far as Dera Ghazi Khán, where it was stationed in course of relief, and took up the outpost duties on that frontier.

Ensign E. B. Bishop was appointed second "doing duty" officer, and joined the Regiment in February.

Assistant-Surgeon J. Ince, M.D., appointed to the medical charge, also joined in February, and Assistant-Surgeon E. A. Fitzgerald was then struck off the rolls.

In this month, Lieutenant H. Goschen was struck off the strength of the Regiment, he having exceeded the prescribed period of sick leave to Europe. Lieutenant F. Hammond, from the 4th Panjáb Cavalry, was appointed second squadron officer, and joined, in March he proceeded to Europe on medical certificate, and in April was transferred to the 5th Panjáb Cavalry. Captain G. B. Crispin, from that regiment, was appointed second squadron officer in his room, and joined in the same month. In April, Lieutenant F. Lance proceeded to Rajanpúr to officiate as commandant of the 5th Panjáb Cavalry, which appointment he held until October. The temporary promotions consequent on Lieutenant Lance's absence were allowed to go in the Regiment.

In June, with effect from the 9th of March, Risaldar Bishan Singh Bahadur was made Risaldar-Major.

In August, a complete squadron, under a European officer, was detached to Bahawalpúr as an escort (with some Infantry) to the Resident appointed to that State, on the management being undertaken by the British Government.

In December, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Wilde, C.B., and C.S.I., commanding the Force.

1867. In the early part of this year, Lieutenant Lance joined a column from Jacobábád under Colonel Henry Green, and penetrated into the hills on the Sindh frontier as far as Dehra, the Bugti capital. He was accompanied by Duffadar Janus, Lance-Duffadars Mahomed Ibrahim and Abdul Ghias, of the 1st Troop, and Sowars Narain Singh and Dulip Singh, of the 4th Troop, whose names are here recorded, in case their acquaintance with the route taken may be useful hereafter.

In April, the Bahawalpur escort was reduced from a squadron to a complete troop.

In October, Lieutenant Lance proceeded to Europe on medical certificate. The promotions temporarily went in the Regiment.

In November, Risaldar-Major Bishan Singh Bahadur was promoted to the First Class of the Order of British India with the title of Sirdar Bahadur.



In February, the Regiment marched with the rest of the Dera Ghazi Khán garrison to Harrand, and there, joining the 5th Panjáb Cavalry from Rajanpúr, Brigadier-General Wilde held his annual inspection regimentally, and in brigade, in camp, and across country.

After the inspection, Major Kennedy, accompanied by the following men, proceeded to Kusmore, and there joined a column from Jacobábád under Colonel Sir Henry Green, which marched through the Bugti Hills, and traversed the entire length of the Sham Plain.

In April, Captain J. Gillespie, from the 4th Panjáb Cavalry, joined, to officiate as second in command during Lieutenant Lance's absence in England.

In the early part of the year, Dr. Ince left the Regiment, to assume medical charge of Murree, and his place was filled by Dr. Farrell, of the 2nd Panjáb Infantry, who had previously been in the Regiment from 1860 to October, 1865.

Also in the early part of the year, Lieutenant Clifford left the Regiment on medical certificate for England.

In May, Kot Duffadar Faiz Talab Khán and four sowars, Farid-ud-din, Wazir Khán, Sirdar Beg, and Ghafúr Khán were by sentence of summary trials dismissed the service and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Jemadar Karim Beg was dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial for misconduct at the outpost of Mangrotah, in conniving at and making false reports regarding the absence of the Kot Duffadar from the post after hours.

In August, the services of Captain G. B. Crispin were replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government, and the promotions in his room were allowed to go in the Regiment, namely, Lieutenant J. H. Broome became second squadron officer, Lieutenant R. C. R. Clifford third squadron officer, and Lieutenant E. B. Bishop first squadron subaltern.

In this month, Risaldar-Major Bishan Singh Sirdar Bahadur died at his home. The Regiment thus lost a most loyal, brave, and trustworthy native officer. He was succeeded in the Risaldar-Majorship by Risaldar Tota Ram, who was advanced from the second to the first class of risaldars. Risaldar Gholam Hydar was advanced from the third to the second class of his grade. Risaidar Badawah Singh became a risaldar of the third class, and Jemadar Jawahir Sing was promoted to risaidar, and succeeded his late father, Bishan Singh, in the command of the 3rd Troop. Risaidar Lahrasaf Khán was also advanced one class in his grade, consequent on Badawah Singh's promotion.

In recognition of the brilliant services in the field and the exemplary good conduct in quarters of the deceased risaldar-major, Government sanctioned the continuance to his widow during her lifetime of the grant of a share in the village



1868. of Kariala, and to the eldest legitimate heir in each generation that of the village of Samupura, in the Gujrat district, value 330 rupees, which Bishan Singh had himself enjoyed.

1869. In January, Captain R. C. R. Clifford rejoined from leave to England.

In February, the Bahawalpur command having been relieved, the Regiment marched to Dera Ismail Khán in course of relief, arriving at that station on the 17th of that month. On arrival, the outpost duties of Draband (23 sabres), Manjhi Jatta, Dabra, and Tank (43 sabres each) were taken up.

Before the Regiment left Dera Ghazi Khán, Dr. Farrell proceeded to England on furlough. Dr. Power, of the 3rd Sikhs, assumed medical charge of the Regiment, and on arrival at Dera Ismail Khán reverted to his own appointment, having been succeeded by Dr. Courtney, from the 1st Panjáb Cavalry.

In February, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General H. T. Hughes.

In March, Captain F. Hammond, from the 5th Panjáb Cavalry, joined, to officiate as second in command until Captain Lance's return from England, and *vice* Captain John Gillespie, who reverted to his own regiment, the 4th Panjáb Cavalry.

Ensign Leslie Bishop joined as second squadron subaltern and a probationer for the Staff Corps.

1870. In January, Captain F. Lance rejoined from furlough to Europe, and Captain F. Hammond returned to the 5th Panjáb Cavalry.

In February, Brigadier-General W. T. Hughes inspected the Regiment in camp at Jatta.

From January to May, the Regiment, with the rest of the native troops of the Dera Ismail Khán garrison, was employed on that frontier to protect the unsuccessful attempt to find water in the Girni well, at a spot about three miles from the Girni Pass, and on the direct road from it to Tank. The force subsequently (in March) moved up to Kot Khirgi, and protected the building of a post there, which was completed in May, the troops returning to cantonments on the 11th of that month.

In May, Lieutenant E. B. Bishop proceeded on furlough to Europe.

1871. In January, the Regiment attended the funeral, at Dera Ismail Khán, of Sir Henry Durand, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, who was killed by a fall from his elephant whilst trying to enter one of the gates of the town of Tank.

In February, Lieutenant J. R. Campbell, and in March, Captain J. H. Broome, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

In March, Dr. Farrell rejoined from furlough, and succeeded Dr. Courtney in the medical charge of the Regiment. 1871.

In January, the Regiment was inspected at Dera Ismail Khán by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B.

In October, the Regiment formed part of a force, composed of the native troops of the Dera Ismail Khán garrison, to protect the building of the Girni outpost at the mouth of that pass, where it remained until relieved by the 5th Panjáb Cavalry in January, 1872, by which time the post had been completed, when it marched, *viâ* Tank and Peyzu, to Bannú, where it arrived on the 29th of January, relieving the detachments of the 1st Panjáb Cavalry at Jani Khel, of 39 sabres, Kurram 12, Gomatti 5, Adhammi 9, and Latammar 10 sabres. 1872.

In February, Lieutenant E. B. Bishop rejoined from furlough to Europe, and the Gomatti and Adhammi posts were again entrusted to the Frontier Militia, from whom they had been taken over by the Cavalry at Bannú, on the outbreak of the Mahomed Khel Waziris in 1871.

In this month, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B.

On the 6th of February, the Regiment formed part of a column, composed of the Infantry recently arrived in course of relief and detachments of the 4th Sikh Infantry and 1st Panjáb Cavalry, which after relief had been detained for the purpose, under Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., and marched to Tochi, eight miles, and the next day advanced, by the Tochi Pass, on Dour, distant thirteen miles.

After proceeding for some ten miles up the pass, it became impassable for the guns (two 24-Pounder Howitzers of No. 3 Panjáb Light Field Battery), and so the column, after making a road for the guns, which in the ascent had still to be helped by Infantry, turned off to its right over a "kotal," and rejoining the Tochi, followed it for about two miles, when it ascended its left bank, and came on to the Dour Plain, and saw in front of the nearest village, called Idar Khel, about 100 men drawn up, brandishing their swords.

The Cavalry were in advance, and awaited the arrival of the rest of the column. On its arrival, the head men were sent for, and our demands were stated and accepted. They consisted of fines and submission to destruction of some of the village towers.

As the troops advanced to carry out the latter portion of the terms, the enemy retired, and unexpectedly commenced firing, which was at once replied to by the Infantry and the guns, and on the former continuing to advance, the enemy retired into their village, which was at hand. The Cavalry then moved round to the rear

1872.

of the village (no dispositions having been previously made, submission having been tendered), but none of the enemy attempted to escape by that way. Towards evening, a small party broke from a corner of Idar Khel, and attempted, by running across the open in rear of the Cavalry, to reach another village, called Ipi, a few hundred yards off; they were, however, overtaken, and accounted for by detached parties of the Regiment. At sunset, the force withdrew, the head men of the Dourians following, expressing their contrition, and paying in part the fines levied, promising the balance within a short time, which promise was fully kept.

The troops reached the camp at Tochi by 10 p.m., having left it at 4 a.m. Throughout the day there were no horses with sore backs in the Regiment; there were five horses wounded by bullet and sword and contusions, and one had to be shot in Dour. Two horses, throwing their riders, got loose, and could not then be captured, but were subsequently recovered.

The ground in Dour was so intersected by large deep irrigation cuts that it was extremely difficult for Cavalry, and it is believed that, with notice of a force approaching Dour, the ground about the villages might be made impracticable for Cavalry. On the 8th of February, the force returned to Bannú.

In March, Captain R. C. R. Clifford proceeded to Europe on furlough, and in May Lieutenant H. F. S. Neill, from the 4th Panjáb Cavalry, joined as officiating third squadron officer, leaving again in October to join the 1st Panjáb Cavalry.

In July, the "Amanat Khata" fund was introduced into the Regiment. It consists of contributions of a month's pay from all ranks, which was realized in nine monthly instalments. Its use is to greatly save men from the clutches of usurers, by advancing them money on security without interest. It also enables the wholesale purchase of grain to cheapen the feed of horses. It is a very popular and useful fund.

1873.

In January, Captain J. H. Broome, and in March, Captain J. R. Campbell, rejoined from furlough.

On the 4th of March, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B. In this month, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy accompanied Brigadier-General Keyes through the Khandai Pass, opposite Tajori, into and out of the Manglin (or Malikdin) Pass, opposite Mullazai, and on to Ama Khel, in the Tank lands. The time occupied from the entry into the Khandai to the exit from the Manglin Pass was five hours on horseback at a walk. The descent into the Manglin, and the passage round the edge of a deep pool with a quagmire bottom in the Manglin, had to be done dismounted. Half of this road had been explored and reported on in January by Captain Lance, who, however, entered the Nugram



Pass, and proceeded for about a mile, when it and the Khandai road join. As the desirability of a direct communication with Bannú and Dera Ismail Khán in that direction was being urged, it was deemed advisable to explore the entire road, when it was ascertained that the whole line is the worst possible, in a military point of view, and, unless of unforeseen advantage in other respects, would never justify the large expenditure necessary to make it fairly passable for ordinary use.

1873.

In July, one of the two heel-ropes with which the horses had hitherto been picketed was discarded, as being superfluous, the idea having been taken from the 5th Bengal Cavalry, where it had been found to answer. Cruppers were dispensed with, as being rarely, if ever, of real use, besides being unsightly when not well fitted to the horse, which they seldom were.

In September, Lieutenant Leslie T. Bishop was transferred as officiating adjutant to the 1st Panjáb Cavalry at Kohát.

In October, martingales were directed to be discontinued throughout the Regiment, as the option, given in July, to leave them off was not availed of to any extent, probably owing to the thralls of "custom," for it was difficult to imagine any other reason for their almost universal retention, with the English-shaped bits in use.

In November, Captain R. C. R. Clifford rejoined from furlough.

In December, three mules per troop were substituted for a like number of bullocks for bhistis and their packhals, because they are generally more useful, and, being quicker in their movements, are able to accompany the Regiment on the line of march, and thus are sooner available for work in camp. In this month, the officers, most of the native officers, and some men of the Regiment reconnoitred the country inside the hills between the tower at the mouth of the Gomatti Pass and that at the mouth of the Kurram Pass, containing an extensive pasturage for the cattle of the Mahomed Khels. Time occupied from tower to tower, at a walk, including a short halt, about three hours and a half. The result of the reconnaissance was, that, except as a surprise, Cavalry alone should attempt nothing in this direction. For a mixed force, the road by the Kurram Pass should be taken, that by the Gomatti Pass being tedious for Cavalry and Infantry, and impracticable for Field Artillery. Moreover, if held, it would take a whole day to force the Gomatti Pass.

In January, the Regiment formed part of a "camp of exercise," consisting of such men as could be spared from the Bannú and Dera Ismail Khán garrisons, at Paniala, under Shaikh Budin, and was brigaded with the 5th Panjáb Cavalry

1874.

1874.

and the two Panjáb Light Field Batteries acting as Horse Artillery, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy. A portion of the exercises at the camp consisted of the 1st Panjáb Infantry defending a pass against the three remaining Infantry Regiments with the mountain guns. Previous to moving into position 100 dismounted men, under Captains Lance and Clifford, were added to the defence, and vied with the Infantry in making and taking cover in good positions and opposing the attack, and were declared to have materially aided the defence. One native officer was retained as such; the others, with the non-commissioned officers, were armed with carbines, and joined the ranks. The cheerful bearing of the detachment throughout this novel and rough work was very satisfactory.

The Regiment underwent its annual inspection by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., at Paniala.

In April, Risaldar-Major Tota Ram was invalided after a service of twenty-four years and a half with the Regiment. He brought a troop with him on the first raising of the Regiment, and his markedly pronounced loyalty in the trying times—to Hindustanis—of the mutiny was a source of great strength to the corps. "In consideration of his long and meritorious services, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to sanction the brevet pay of his rank being continued to him, with effect from the date of his transfer to the pension establishment."

In August, promotions were made in room of Tota Ram, with effect from the date of his being invalided—namely, Risaldars Gholam Hyder and Badawah Singh were each advanced a grade, the former becoming risaldar-major. Wurdi-Major Abbas Khán became a risaldar, and was succeeded by Jemadar Jiwan Singh as wurdi-major. Jemadars Jamiat Singh and Bhúrú Singh were each advanced a grade, and Duffadar Mahomed Ibrahim was promoted to jemadar.

In November, Risaldar Abbas Khán was invalided by a special committee. He had distinguished himself during the mutiny, and earned the Third Class of the Order of Merit. He was of a good Peshawur family, his father being a Khalil Arbab, who was killed in the defence of the Peshawur Residency under George Lawrence.

In the end of November, a squadron was detached to Kohát, to relieve the 1st Panjáb Cavalry, and *en route* took up the posts of Bahadur, Khel, Banda, Lachi, and Gada-Khel, which (with the exception of the former), are mere positions on the line of communication with Bannú.

1875.

Early in February, the head-quarters of the Regiment followed, to be stationed at Kohát in course of relief, and detached 82 sabres to garrison Abbottábád and

its outposts, and on the latter being taken over by the civil authorities, the detachment was reduced to 50 sabres for Abbottábád alone. 1875.

In March, the annual inspection of the Regiment was made by Brigadier General C. P. Keyes, C.B.

In the last days of this month and the early part of April, a European district court-martial was held on First-class Hospital Assistant Shaikh Alifdin, for taking money from soldier patients for advantages to which they were entitled without such payment, and in June the sentence of the court of dismissal from the service was promulgated.

On the 26th of April, Jemadar Amirullah Khán, of the 1st Troop, died, after only about twelve hours' illness, of "collapse." He had been selected for promotion, being the brother of a very distinguished native officer, Subadar-Major Habib Khán, of the 1st Panjáb Infantry. He had given fair promise, but had had no opportunity of distinguishing himself. He was succeeded by Duffadar Mansúr Khán, a Khalil of good family.

In October, Sheo Narain, who had filled the post of regimental munshi for twenty-six years, applied for a pension under the civil rules, and resigned his appointment. He obtained (in the following March) a pension of 10 Rs. per mensem, having been disqualified by the leave of absence he had taken from the higher pension. The great estimation in which he was held by all ranks, his marked loyalty during the mutiny, and the invariable satisfaction he gave by his work, were fully recorded in Regimental Orders of the 12th of October.

On the 13th of October, the Regiment marched from Kohát to join a camp of exercise at Delhi, where it arrived on the 14th of December. It was posted to the 1st Brigade under Colonel C. Gough, C.B., V.C., in the 1st Division, under Sir Chas. Reid, K.C.B., and was commanded by Captain F. Lance, in the absence of Colonel T. G. Kennedy, who (with the exception of a period of three weeks) had not been with the Regiment since the 15th of July, having then proceeded on two months' privilege leave, on the expiration of which he held temporary command of the Panjáb Frontier Force for about seven weeks, and then, on the 10th of December, was appointed to command the 4th Cavalry Brigade at the camp of exercise.

On arrival at Delhi, the Regiment formed part of a Cavalry division under Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., composed of four brigades of thirteen regiments in all, namely, four European and nine native regiments.

On the 17th of December, the Cavalry division was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and on the 20th was broken up, its various brigades joining their respective mixed divisions of all arms located at and in the neighbourhood of Delhi.



1876.

On the 7th of January, the distant divisions of all arms closed in upon, and encamped about Delhi, and on the 8th, the army was inspected by Lord Napier.

On the 11th, all the troops were employed in forming streets for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the East Indian Railway Station, by a circuitous route through the city and along "The Ridge" to His Royal Highness's camp.

In the afternoon, a levee was held by the Prince, at which all the officers—British and native—were presented.

On the 12th, the army paraded for His Royal Highness's inspection, and that night gave him a ball in the "Diwan-i-Khás," in the fort.

On the 13th, two divisions of the army, under Major-General the Honourable A. Hardinge, C.B., moved out some twenty miles towards Karnal, under orders to march on Delhi, which was defended by Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., with the remaining two divisions. The Regiment was with the defence. The attack was delivered on the 15th, and was pronounced to have failed.

On the 15th, the mess gave a dinner to the old officers of the Regiment then at Delhi—namely, Major-General Sam Browne, C.B., V.C., its former commandant, Major-General D. Probyn, C.B., V.C., who had been its adjutant and second in command (both of whom had gained honours, the former all his and the latter his V.C., in the Regiment), and Colonel Craigie, its former second in command and officiating commandant. Some officers who had long known the Regiment were invited to meet them, including Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., and Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C. (who had been closely associated with Probyn in the mutiny), Colonel S. Black, etc.

The remembrance of their old officers by men in the Regiment was cherished and fresh, and their names were familiar to younger soldiers, especially to those enlisted to fill the places of their fathers or relatives who having served under them had since died or retired. So arrangements were made for a reception of all the old soldiers and the younger representatives of those absent, and after dinner an adjournment of all at table was made, and to the assurance of Generals Browne and Probyn, Colonel Watson, and others that the interview was in every respect a most gratifying one, it is hardly too much to add that new life was given to the recipients of pleasing recognition by their old officers.

On the 17th of January, the Cavalry division paraded for manœuvres before the Prince of Wales, and, in the afternoon, "soldiers' sports" were held.

During this month, the Adjutant-General in India forwarded the sum of 100 rupees to the Regiment, "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having been pleased to grant that donation for each native regiment present at



Delhi on the 11th of January, 1876, to be applied to such regimental purposes as would be most gratifying to the men of the Corps." 1876.

The Regiment was much gratified at this token of having assisted at His Royal Highness's reception at Delhi.

On the 18th of January, the Regiment commenced its return march towards Kohát, where it arrived on the 14th of March.

On the 21st of May, Colonel Kennedy left the Regiment on two years' furlough. Captain Lance was appointed officiating commandant, and the other steps went in the Regiment according to regimental seniority. May.

The blockade of the Kohát Pass Afridis, which was the consequence of their refusal to permit the part of the road between Kohát and Peshawur that runs through their country being properly repaired, had been declared before the arrival of the Regiment from Delhi. Being a strictly civil blockade, the Regiment was not actively employed, but heavy duty was entailed by the necessity of extra guards over the lines and elsewhere. The privilege of furlough for the native grade was, however, not withheld from the Regiment, as was the case with the Infantry regiments of the garrison. The pass was opened again in March, 1877, when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb (Sir Henry Davies), with an escort of the Regiment, rode through.

Owing to the Regiment having been at the Camp of Exercise, it was not inspected during the cold season; but in the Brigadier-General's annual report, the following extract of a letter from Colonel Watson, commanding the Cavalry division at the camp, was entered. June.

"I have only good to speak of it (2nd Panjáb Cavalry), and no evil. Of course I had no time to inspect it minutely, but from its general appearance I should say that it was as efficient a regiment as any in the division. I was particularly pleased to observe that there had been no startling changes of uniform and equipment, and that it maintained the individuality of the regiment who won so many honours under Browne, Probyn, and Nicholson. The attempt to turn the good Asiatic horsemen into an imitation of European Hussars was not noticeable in the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, and its absence was gratifying to me. It is well commanded by Major Lance, and did credit to the Panjáb Frontier Force."

Lieutenant Dowse, of the 45th Regiment, joined the Regiment in September; September but, owing to ill health, resigned his appointment in the following January.

The system of musketry instruction as practised in Infantry regiments having been ordered to be introduced in the Cavalry regiments of the force, Jemadar Mahomed Ibrahim and six non-commissioned officers were ordered to be sent to the 4th Panjáb Infantry, then stationed at Kohát, for instruction. They were

1876. trained most carefully under the personal superintendence of Captain Hawes, of that regiment, and were of great use in instructing the other native and non-commissioned officers. Great trouble was taken by all ranks to learn the new drill, and the native and non-commissioned officers as a body spared no pains in acquiring the art of instruction. The English officers appreciating the advantage of thorough and correct instruction from the first, zealously bestowed that care in superintending the instructors without which no good result would have been obtained. Lieutenant L. T. Bishop attended the squad instructed by Captain Hawes, and gave great assistance in introducing the new system into the Regiment. These efforts were noticed by, and received the approbation of the Brigadier-General. At the conclusion of the annual practice, the figure of merit of the Regiment was 42·84, and it stood seventh on a list of fifteen regiments of native cavalry that went through the course during the season. Duffadar Mahomed Hasan, 1st Troop, won the prize as the best shot in the Regiment, with a score of 96 points, and Duffadar Narayan Singh, 4th Troop, was selected as the recipient of the prize for instructors.

The system of general cooking was established in the Regiment, the 5th Troop (Hindú Rajput) excepted, and is much valued by the men.

1877. On the 1st of January, a general parade of the troops was held at Kohát, to celebrate the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. After Her Majesty's proclamation had been read, the commemorative medal given to each regiment was presented to the men selected by the officer commanding the troops. Duffadar Sarmukh Singh, the second senior non-commissioned officer, was selected as the recipient of the honour, as being the senior man on the rolls of the Regiment who had served at all the principal events in which the Regiment was engaged in 1857-58. The duffadar had greatly distinguished himself in the campaign, and had won the Third Class of the Order of Merit. One day's pay was granted to the non-commissioned officers and sowars of the Regiment by Government on this day. The period of service required to earn the lowest rate of good-conduct pay was reduced from six to three years. The designation of English officers was changed. Squadron officers were called squadron commanders, and squadron subalterns were called squadron officers.

His Excellency Sir F. Haines, Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Kohát, and on the 22nd of January inspected the troops of the garrison. He expressed himself well satisfied with the appearance of the Regiment, and his opinion was recorded by the Brigadier-General in his yearly inspection report.

March. Snider carbines for one squadron were received in March, and issued to the

1st and 4th Troops. It was considered preferable to have the superior weapon distributed in different squadrons, to arming an entire squadron with it, and subsequent events proved the advisability of this arrangement. The men who received the carbines having previously completed their course with Enfield carbines, were put through the course for trained soldiers with the new weapon before the hot weather.

1877.

Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, officiating wing officer, 45th Native Infantry, joined the Regiment as a supernumerary in March. Shortly after joining, he received a severe fall from his horse, which necessitated his going on leave, and, having eventually to go to England, he resigned his appointment.

In April, Captain E. B. Bishop received a severe fall from his horse while reconnoitring near the Afridi hills, which necessitated his eventually taking sick leave to England.

April.

Major R. C. R. Clifford was appointed officiating second in command of the 4th Panjáb Cavalry.

In consequence of the outbreak of the Jowaki branch of the Adam Khel Afridis, and on the requisition of the Deputy-Commissioner for military assistance to secure the safety of the road between Kohát and Khushalgarh, the head-quarters of the Regiment, numbering 135 sabres, which were afterwards increased to about 170, and the head-quarters of the 1st Sikh Infantry, all under command of Major Lance, marched for that purpose at a few hours' notice on the 18th of August. A party of 30 sabres, under Lieutenant L. T. Bishop, was detached to Gumbat, to hold the serai for the night, and the remainder of the troops bivouacked at the village of Billitang. On the following morning, while on the march towards Gumbat, the scouts of the Cavalry and those of Lieutenant Bishop's party, which had come from Gumbat, were fired upon by men lying hid in ravines near the village of Gandiali, and the Jowakis appeared in considerable numbers in the village and on the neighbouring hills. They were driven back by Infantry fire, and the village of Hindi Gandiali was occupied for the day by Captain Ross, 1st Sikhs, with Infantry and Cavalry. One horse was wounded during the day. The troops all reached Gumbat before the evening, and a permanent camp was formed there, from which parties were detached as required for the protection of the road.

September

With the aid of Khatak and other levies summoned by the Deputy-Commissioner, the road was strongly patrolled during the day, the work for the Cavalry being particularly heavy. On several occasions the Jowakis attempted to intercept escort parties, but they were driven off without loss to the troops. On the 30th of August, an expedition against the Jowaki villages near the border having been organized, 100 sabres of the Regiment, under Major Lance,



1877. formed part of the column under Major Browne, 6th Panjáb Infantry, that entered the Jowaki country by the Gandiali Pass, and 50 sabres, under Wurdi-Major Jiwan Sing, accompanied the Kohát column under Colonel Mocatta that entered by the Tortang Pass. The two columns united at the Torki village of Ibrahim Khel. The party that entered the Gandiali Pass, finding no opposition, moved forward in advance of the Infantry, and overtook a small party of fugitives, killing one man and taking two prisoners. The whole force, after the union of the columns, marched along the foot of the Tumbal range towards Shadipúr, for the purpose of meeting the Guide Corps that had entered the hills from that place. The Regiment was ordered to protect the rear of the column. After proceeding some miles, men of the Infantry began to fall out, exhausted from heat and fatigue, and, as the dūlis were full, the men were mounted on sowars' horses, and so carried along. The Guides having been met near the village of Lashkari Banda, the force retired up the Tumbal range by the Chichanna Pass, one horse of the Regiment being wounded during the retirement. After crossing the range the Regiment was ordered to return to Gumbat, to which place the whole force returned on getting clear of the hills. The cheerfulness with which the sowars assisted the exhausted men of the Infantry during the day was most marked, and the services of the Regiment were specially alluded to in a speech made by the Brigadier-General to the troops on the return to Kohát.

October. On the 24th of September, some Jowakis came down the Gandiali nullah and fired on the picket usually stationed there. Major Lance, who had accompanied a party for the purpose of pointing out to the Deputy-Commissioner the proposed site for a post, was shot in the left arm while posting some men of the party. The wound was a severe one, and the elbow-joint had to be excised. Lieutenant L. T. Bishop was the only officer left with the Regiment. Major Clifford was recalled from leave to take the command, though still with the 4th Panjáb Cavalry.

Major Ben Williams, second in command and officiating commandant of the 5th Panjáb Cavalry, was subsequently appointed to the officiating command, Major Lance being obliged to proceed to England.

November. On the 9th of the month, 75 sabres of the Regiment, under command of Major Clifford and Lieutenant Bishop, accompanied the first and second columns on the occasion of the attack on Paiah. In the Field Force orders of that day the Brigadier-General Commanding remarks on the zeal and energy displayed by Major Clifford in command of the Cavalry.

Furlough and leave men were recalled.

Major Ben Williams, officiating commandant, having been appointed to the



command of the second column, Major Clifford assumed command of the Regiment. 1877.

Captain Broome was appointed orderly officer to Brigadier-General Keyes.

During the months of November and December, the Regiment was employed on outpost and patrol duties on the Kushalgarh and Kohát road, and also with the head-quarters of the Expeditionary Force at the front.

Major Clifford, Captains Broome and Campbell, and Lieutenant L. Bishop at various times all held command of parties of the Regiment at the front outposts. To the zeal and energy displayed by all these officers is to be attributed the really good service performed with cheerfulness by the men of the Regiment, and which was remarked on many occasions by all the officers of the force.

On the 27th of December, Major Ben Williams took over the command of the 5th Panjáb Cavalry; Captain Broome being appointed officiating commandant.

Lieutenant G. Younghusband joined the Regiment as a supernumerary on the 17th of July, 1877, Lieutenant C. Stuart on the 18th of November, 1877, and Lieutenant A. C. Batten on the 3rd of December, 1877.

On the 7th of January, 1878, Brigadier-General Keyes assembled the Regiment on parade at Kohát, and expressed his approbation of the very excellent conduct and bearing of the Regiment throughout the disturbances on the Kohát frontier, and commented on the smart appearance of the Regiment as being most satisfactory, after the severe work both men and horses had undergone during the past year. 1878.

On the 3rd of January, 62 sabres, under command of Major R. Clifford, formed the escort to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb as far as Edwardesábád, and from that station proceeded on to Dera Ghazi Khán in course of relief, remaining there for the head-quarters of the Regiment, which followed, leaving Kohát on the 8th of January, and arriving at Rajanpúr on the 8th of February, relieving the 1st Panjáb Cavalry, and taking up the Bhandowala and Mahomedpúr posts.

Major Clifford was appointed officiating second in command of the 4th Panjáb Cavalry, and remained at Dera Ghazi Khán.

On the 1st of February, instructions were received from the Supreme Government for a squadron of the Regiment to be sent to Quetta and Khelat, to relieve the detachment of the 4th Panjáb Cavalry stationed there, and on the 6th of March, a full squadron of 164 sabres left Rajanpúr, *en route* to Quetta. Captain J. R. Campbell was in command, and Lieutenant C. Stuart accompanied this detachment.

1878.

The following order was issued by Brigadier-General Keyes to the troops engaged in the Jowaki campaign:—

“The Jowaki Afridis having tendered their submission to Government in open durbar at Peshawur yesterday, the troops in occupation of their territory will be withdrawn. . . .

“The Brigadier-General cannot allow the troops, which have been now nearly four months in the field, to return to their quarters without expressing his admiration of their excellent conduct throughout the recent operations. Their endurance, cheerfulness, and alacrity under much exposure and hard work, and constant night duty in most inclement weather have been beyond all praise, and merit his warmest acknowledgments.

“The Brigadier-General offers his warmest thanks and acknowledgments to commanding officers, heads of departments, and his personal staff for their efficient co-operation and assistance on all occasions, and it will afford him much pleasure to bring their services to the notice of the Government.

“The chief labour in maintaining the blockade line on the direct road from Khushalgarh and Kohát, from the 18th of August to the 9th of November, 1877 (when the Field Force entered the Jowaki valley), devolved on the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry.

“The excellent service performed by Major Lance and this Regiment is deserving of special mention, and will be brought to the notice of the Government.

“Major Lance was severely wounded on the 24th of September, 1877, and was thus prevented from taking part in the active operations which followed. The Brigadier-General deeply regrets the loss which the Government has sustained in being deprived at such a time of the service of so distinguished and able an officer.”

In April, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Roberts, C.B., V.C., who succeeded General Keyes in the command of the Panjáb Frontier Force. General Roberts's estimation of the Regiment is shown in the following remarks, made by him after his inspection. The opinion expressed in these remarks is especially valuable as being the impartial criticism of an officer who, having been for many years on the general staff of the army, was well acquainted with every regiment in the Bengal Presidency.

“I regret much the absence of the squadron at Quetta, and of so many men on furlough, as I should have liked to have seen more of the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry at this, my first inspection. The men turned out clean, the horses (considering the scarcity of forage, the hard work they have had for some months in the Jowaki country, and the recent long march from Kohát) are in good condition.

1878.

"The movements on parade were performed steadily and accurately, and I was particularly struck with the intelligent manner in which Risaldar-Major Gholam Haidar and Risaldar Badawah Singh disposed of their squadrons for outpost duty.

"The horses are strong and serviceable, and I hope to see more of the good blood of the Biluchis introduced into the Regiment before the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry leaves this part of the frontier. . . .

"There is evidently a very nice feeling throughout the Regiment. The 2nd Panjáb Cavalry has, from its first raising, been distinguished for this nice feeling—the backbone of the native army.

"I congratulate Captain Broome and all ranks for the state of the Regiment, and I beg also to thank Surgeon-Major Farrell for the care he takes of the sick and for the efficient state his hospital is in.

"Brigadier-General Keyes spoke in high terms of the manner in which the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry carried on their duties in the recent Jowaki expedition. Though there was no serious fighting, the men were subjected to hard work and considerable exposure.

"It is on such occasions that the discipline and spirit of a regiment are proved, and I am glad to have an opportunity of thanking Captain Broome, the officers (British and native), the non-commissioned officers, and sowars, for the good work they have performed.

"All ranks much regret the absence of Major Lance on account of the severe wound which he received in the Jowaki country."

Jemadar Jamiat Singh was transferred to the 5th Panjáb Cavalry as a Risaidar. The jemadar's very distinguished services during the mutinies, where he won the Second and afterwards the First Class of the Order of Merit for daring bravery, had added to the name and reputation of the Regiment, and won for him a commission. Owing to an excess in the number of officers of his class, there seemed little prospect of promotion for him, and the opportunity of procuring the command of a troop for him elsewhere after his twenty-five years' service was welcomed.

Colonel T. G. Kennedy rejoined on the 11th of June, from two years' furlough.

June.

In consequence of the despatch of native troops to Malta, when war between England and Russia was imminent, all men on leave and furlough were recalled in April. Furlough was again opened on the 20th of June.

Surgeon-Major G. Farrell was appointed to the medical charge of the 5th Gurkhas, and left the Regiment. Since 1850, the Regiment had had but few changes in its medical officers, Surgeons Maxwell and Garden having alone

July.



1878. preceded Dr. Farrell during that time, and the value of medical officers who devoted themselves to the interests of the Regiment had long been experienced and appreciated. Dr. Farrell had been almost uninterruptedly with the Regiment since 1860; his knowledge of and liking for the men, and the unsparing care that he ever devoted to them when required, added to his professional experience, will be long remembered. From his long service with the Regiment, Dr. Farrell had become deeply interested in its welfare and jealous of its reputation; his personal friendship with the officers, and the energy and experience that he brought to bear on all matters connected with it in which he was concerned, contributed most materially to the well-being and comfort of all, and his loss will be long felt.

September. At the conclusion of the musketry course for the season, Duffadar Abdul Ghias was awarded the Instructors' Prize and Sowar Kadir Khán, 1st Troop, gained the prize for the best shot in the Regiment.

Owing to the attitude of the Amir of Afghanistan and the strained relations between the two Governments, it became necessary to strengthen the Quetta garrison. A telegram was received on the 24th of September, ordering the Regiment to be prepared for an immediate move, and on the 5th of October the march towards Quetta, *via* Derah Bugti and the Bolan Pass, was commenced.

All leave and furlough men were again recalled, 28 sick and weakly men were left behind, and Sub-Lieutenant A. Batten, who had not rejoined from Amballah, where he had been doing duty with the 6th Dragoon Guards, when the Regiment marched, was directed to remain in command of these men and of the furlough men who had not rejoined. As it was expected that the Regiment would be quartered at Quetta, complete baggage was taken in the absence of orders to the contrary. Snider carbines were issued to the two squadrons who were still armed with Enfields.

The Regiment reached Dadar on the 20th, and Quetta on the 27th of October.

During its stay at Quetta, the men suffered very severely from fever and dysentery, which had already undermined the health of many men of the squadron that had been stationed there during the summer.

November. Troops were now rapidly concentrating at Quetta for the advance on Kandahar, and on the 21st of November, the date fixed for the invasion of Afghanistan in event of the failure of the negotiations with the Amir, the Regiment marched on Peshin with the troops under command of Major-General Biddulph; 100 sabres, under Major Clifford, having marched a day previously. Sixty-eight sick and weakly men were left at Quetta under Jemadar Ladha Singh. All heavy baggage was left at Quetta.



Peshin was occupied without opposition, and the Regiment was actively employed in reconnoitring and foraging. Half the Regiment, under Captain Campbell, was detached with troops sent on reconnoitring duty under Colonel Moore, attached to the Quartermaster-General's department, and the Gwaja-Rogani and Khojak Passes through the Khwaja Amran range were reconnoitred by parties of the Regiment. 1878.  
December.

On the 11th of December, a party of 30 sabres, under Captain Broome, with 15 rifles of the 1st Panjáb Infantry, encamped in the Khojak Pass, within a mile of the crest, and this party was reinforced on the following day by troops under command of Colonel Kennedy, who proceeded to conduct reconnaissances into the Kadanai valley, in the direction of Kandahar.

On the 14th of December, the head-quarters, under Major Clifford, which had been encamped at Killa-Abdullah, moved up to Colonel Kennedy's camp, and the following day, in company with the 1st Panjáb Infantry and two guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, crossed the Khojak Pass, and encamped at Chaman.

Captain E. B. Bishop rejoined from furlough on the 11th, and Major Lance on the 14th of December.

On the 20th of December, 200 sabres of the Regiment, under Colonel Kennedy, reconnoitred to a distance of twenty-five miles in the direction of Kandahar, the country in front of the Khojak and Gwaja Passes; the party slept out for two nights. No tents were taken. Ponies, at the rate of one to every four men, carried the men's bedding and horse-clothing.

On the 26th, the Regiment advanced to Spin-Báldak, where it was afterwards joined by the 15th Hussars and detachments of Infantry, and was employed in reconnoitring and collecting supplies, while the remainder of General Biddulph's division was crossing the Khojak Pass. Brigadier-General Palliser, commanding the Cavalry brigade (3rd Sindh Horse, 1st and 2nd Panjáb Cavalry), joined at Spin-Báldak. The Regiment remained with the troops under his command throughout the first period of the campaign. The Cavalry brigade was, however, never worked together during that time.

The advance of the army on Kandahar was made in two lines. General Biddulph's division crossing the Khwaja Amran range by the Khojak, and General Stewart's by the Gwaja Pass.

The advanced brigade, under General Palliser, was divided—the part under General Palliser covering General Stewart's advance, and the other part, under Colonel Kennedy, General Biddulph's.

Colonel Kennedy's force consisted of two guns A B Royal Horse Artillery,

1878. a squadron 15th Hussars, detachment of 3rd Sindh Horse, the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, one Company 2nd 60th Rifles and a detachment 26th Native Infantry.

1879.   
 January. Marching from Spin-Báldak on the 2nd of January, Colonel Kennedy's force reached Mel Manda on the morning of the 4th, to find the enemy drawn up in front of the Glo Kotal. Colonel Kennedy advanced to the attack with his Cavalry and Horse Artillery. On the guns opening on them, the enemy gave way slowly before the advanced scouts, and retired through the pass, followed by Colonel Kennedy's troops. On emerging from the pass, the enemy were taken in rear by some of the troops of General Palliser's force, which, moving on a line parallel to and some six miles south of Colonel Kennedy's advance, had pushed through the range of hills through which the Glo Kotal passes. Attracted by the sound of Colonel Kennedy's guns, a squadron of the 15th Hussars and a detachment of the 1st Panjáb Cavalry arrived in time to intercept the retreating enemy, and charged and routed them. The enemy consisted chiefly of the Cavalry of the Amir's regular army, numbering about 300 horse and 50 foot. The force attacked was the advanced guard of a larger force that had moved out from Kandahar to check the advance of the army, and which dispersed after the rout of the Cavalry. The part that the Regiment took in the day's proceedings is recorded in the following regimental order:—

"The Regiment this morning took a prominent part in the affair with the enemy, who were formed up to defend the passage of the Glo Kotal, immediately in front of this camp.

"The success of the day was mainly due to the excellent and bold scouting conducted by Captain Broome, and to the steady and spirited advance of the Regiment under Major Lance. The energetic conveyance of orders by Captain L. T. Bishop throughout the day was of great value. The right column of the advanced force consisted of 2 guns A B Royal Horse Artillery, 79 sabres of 15th King's Hussars, 300 sabres of the 3rd Sindh Horse, besides 200 sabres of the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, and, by the hearty co-operation of all, the Kotal was forced, and although the retreating enemy were caught on their exit from the pass by the left column, under General Palliser, whereby the completion of the task so well begun by the right was transferred to the left column, Colonel Kennedy wishes to record his very hearty acknowledgment to the Regiment for their very soldier-like bearing throughout the affair."

Besides the officers named above, Lieutenant C. Stuart and Surgeon McCartie were present at the action.

The army entered Kandahar without further opposition on the 8th of

January, the Regiment taking part in the procession of the troops through the streets of the city.

1879.

On the advance from Chaman, Major Clifford was selected to take command of the detachments on the line of communication. Major Clifford was afterwards appointed road commandant, and, on the advance of the Kandahar division towards Ghazni and Kabul in March, 1880, was appointed political officer, and did not rejoin the Regiment till the 7th of August, 1880, when the division was broken up, on the final withdrawal from Kabul. Lieutenant-General Sir D. Stewart has recorded his high appreciation of Major Clifford's valuable services as road commandant, and as a political officer, in a report to the Supreme Government, and in his despatch after the battle of Ahmad Khel. Captain E. B. Bishop also was appointed to act as orderly officer to General Palliser, and also to assist in signalling operations. Captain Bishop acted in this double capacity throughout 1879, rendering valuable assistance in signalling, to which subject he had for some years paid special attention.

In December, 1879, Captain Bishop was transferred to the 3rd Gurkhas, as a wing officer, and left the Regiment after having served with it for fourteen years. Captain Bishop's departure, which was necessitated by ill-health, was much and justly regretted both by officers and men, who had learned to value his professional zeal and his kindly social qualities.

On the 13th of January, the Regiment marched to Kokeran, in advance of General Palliser's brigade, which formed the advanced guard of a force under General Biddulph, ordered to move towards Girishk. The Regiment moved in advance as far as Hauz-i-Madad, where it halted, and was joined on the 18th by the remainder of General Palliser's brigade. The force advanced slowly towards Girishk, the Regiment being constantly employed in foraging and reconnoitring duties. From Saidal, a party of 80 sabres, under Captain Broome, was detached to accompany a wing of the 2nd Beluchis, under Colonel Tanner, which was ordered to move on the Helmand, *via* Khushk-i-Nakhúd, while the main force followed the Arghandab as far as Bala Khána. This detachment rejoined on the Helmand, which was crossed by the Regiment on the 31st of January. The following troops, under General Palliser, crossing the Helmand, took up a position on high ground near the fort of Girishk, about one and a half mile from the river :—

Head-quarters 3rd Sindh Horse,  
Head-quarters 2nd Panjáb Cavalry,  
Head-quarters 32nd Pioneers,  
A company of Sappers and Miners,  
Head-quarters 2nd Beluchis.



1879.

The divisional head-quarters and the remainder of the troops remained encamped on the left bank of the river. During the halt at Girishk, foraging and reconnoitring parties of various strengths were frequently detached, up and down the Helmand, to distances within twenty-five miles of camp, remaining out several days. Forage and flour were difficult to procure, and the natives were put on meat rations. The Helmand at this time of year is fordable in many places; care, however, was always necessary. A sowar of the 3rd Sindh Horse was drowned whilst crossing, and several others had narrow escapes.

**February.** On the 22nd of February, General Palliser's force recrossed the Helmand, and marched with the rest of the troops under General Biddulph towards Kandahar.

On the 26th of February, a small force under Colonel Malcolmson, consisting of the 3rd Sindh Horse and two companies of the 2nd Beluchis, which had been detached up the Helmand on the retirement, and was following a march in the rear, was attacked at Khushk-i-Nakhúd by a force of fanatics, chiefly from Zamindawar. On the news reaching the camp at Ata Karez in the evening, Captain Broome was sent with 80 sabres to Khushk-i-Nakhúd to assist Colonel Malcolmson, if necessary. The enemy, however, had been repulsed, and after reconnoitring the scene of the action the detachment returned.

**March.**

On the 2nd of March, Major-General Biddulph, who was ordered to command the troops returning to India, took leave of the British and native officers at Sanzeri, and the following day the Regiment marched into camp at Kokeran, where it remained during the summer with II. II. Mountain Battery, and the 2nd Beluchis, under the command of General Palliser. The troops occupied the house and adjoining garden of Sartip Núr Mahomed Khán-Barakzai, temporary shelter having been put up for the Regiment.

In April, Major Lance accompanied a force to Khakrez. Duffadar Abdul Ghias, Lance-Duffadar Mosalli Khán, and three other sowars accompanied him. Sub-Lieutenant A. C. Batten, with Risaldar-Major Gholam Haidar, Risaidar Sher Singh, Jemadars Mahomed Ibrahim and Ladha Singh, and 61 sabres, being men who had been left at Rajanpúr, or who had rejoined from leave, joined head-quarters in March. The detachment came up in excellent order. At an invaliding committee, held at Kandahar in March, Risaldar-Major Gholam Haidar, Wurdí-Major Jiwan Singh, Duffadar Sarmukh Singh, with 16 other non-commissioned officers and sowars, were declared unfit for further service, and were sent to India.

Risaldar-Major Gholam Haidar, who joined the Regiment in 1853 as a jemadar, was a great-nephew of Shah Shuja. His high character for integrity and courteous and dignified manners had earned for him the respect of all with whom he had served. When wurdí-major of the Regiment, he was especially marked for



his strict impartiality towards all classes in the Regiment, and, by thorough knowledge of, and attention to, his difficult and important duties, he gave valuable assistance to the officers with whom he was associated in maintaining the order and discipline of the Regiment. The risaldar-major was suffering from a dangerous and painful malady when he undertook the march to Kandahar, displaying thereby a spirit of devotion that merits the highest praise.

1879.

Wurdi-Major Jiwan Singh first brought himself to notice by giving proof of his fidelity to the Government on the outbreak of the mutiny. He afterwards displayed gallantry during the campaign, which won for him the Third Class of the Order of Merit, and afterwards his promotion to the commissioned grade, in which he worthily maintained his position, and gained the esteem of the officers and men.

Duffadar Sarmukh Singh was a fine old soldier, who, although over sixty years of age, bore the privations and hard work of the campaign with a spirit deserving of imitation. His energy and cheerfulness in performing his duties were continued to the last day of his service, and were a fine example to his comrades. Duffadar Sarmukh Singh had won the Third Class of the Order of Merit during the mutinies, and he was selected for his seniority and merits to receive the "Empress Medal," presented to each regiment on the 1st of January, 1877, to celebrate the assumption of that title by Her Most Gracious Majesty.

The loss by death up to this period of the campaign had been 18 men. This was chiefly traceable to the baneful climate of Quetta, and afterwards to the effects of the severe cold acting on men whose constitutions had been weakened by hard work and hard fare, and who had not yet learned to adapt their habits and clothing to the unaccustomed severity of the climate.

In consequence of the appearance of cholera at Kokeran, a squadron under Major Lance was sent down the Arghandab valley on the 22nd of July, and remained detached till the 27th of August. Although the heat in tents was very great, the men benefited by the change, and only two cases of cholera occurred, both of which recovered. At Kokeran, 1 man and 2 followers died of cholera.

July.

The withdrawal of the troops from Kandahar having been directed, the Regiment marched on the 30th of August for India. On arrival at Chaman, orders were received for the return of the troops to Kandahar, in consequence of the massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul, and the Regiment reached Kandahar on the 18th of September, and occupied the lines vacated by the 1st Panjáb Cavalry.

September

For this first period of the campaign a grant of six months' batta was subsequently given. On the 22nd of September, the Regiment marched with a force under the command of Brigadier-General Hughes, consisting of—

1879.

2 guns G 4, Royal Artillery,  
 2 guns 6 II. Heavy Battery,  
 3 guns II. II. Mountain Battery,  
 Head-quarters and 4 companies of H.M.'s 59th Foot,  
 6 companies 2nd Beluchis,  
 Half battalion 3rd Gurkhas,

for the purpose of occupying Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and of creating a diversion in favour of General Roberts during his advance on Kabul. The force occupied Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the 30th of September without opposition.

October. On the 3rd of October, the following force started northwards by the Ghazni road under command of Brigadier-General Hughes :—

2 guns G 4, Royal Artillery,  
 3 guns II. II. Royal Artillery,  
 Head-quarters and 200 sabres 2nd Panjáb Cavalry,  
 2 companies 59th Foot,  
 Half battalion 3rd Gurkhas,  
 100 rifles 2nd Beluchis,

89 sabres, under Captain Campbell, were left with the remainder of the force at Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The force reached Tazi, thirty miles on the Ghazni road, on the 10th of October, and halted there, the Cavalry being daily employed in reconnoitring and foraging.

Reports of a gathering of Tarakis and other Ghilzais, under Sahib Jan Taraki, a turbulent chief, noted for his high courage and fierce fanaticism, were now being brought into camp, and at last it was ascertained that Sahib Jan, with a considerable gathering, had reached Shahjui, about eleven miles to the north of camp, with an avowed intention of attacking our force, and that numbers were daily flocking to his standard. General Hughes determined to surprise Sahib Jan, and the following troops, under Colonel Kennedy, marched at one o'clock on the morning of the 24th of October for that purpose :—

2 guns II. II. Royal Artillery,  
 100 men 59th Foot,  
 100 men 2nd Beluchis,  
 150 sabres of the Regiment

under Major Lance, the remainder of the force being under orders to follow at 7:30 in the morning. The advanced picket of the enemy, about two miles in front of Shah Jui, was reached and surprised about dawn, and the Cavalry pushed on towards Shah Jui, an advanced squadron under Captain Broome taking possession of a mound about a mile from the village, which the enemy, now fully alarmed, were streaming out to occupy. Opened upon by the guns and Infantry from this

mound, the main body of the enemy moved towards the hills, the two squadrons of the Regiment hanging on their flank and rear, inflicting some damage by the fire of their carbines, and cutting off detached bodies of the enemy that, coming out of the village, attempted to join the main body. The guns and Infantry followed with all speed. Taking up a position in the ruins of an old fort near one of the villages of Hūlán Rabát, a pass through the Gūlkoh Range, leading into the Arghandab valley, Sahib Jan awaited our attack. Colonel Kennedy, with the Infantry, attacked the left of the enemy's position, supported by the fire of the guns, which were in the centre, escorted by the squadron under Major Lance, while the squadron under Captain Broome was posted some distance on the left, to cut off fugitives who might attempt to escape up the pass. Driven out of the mounds and ruins on which his men were posted, Sahib Jan, with his Cavalry in two bodies, supported by foot-men according to Afghan custom, suddenly swept round the corner of the fort, and bore down on Captain Broome's squadron. Captain Broome, seeing the distance he was from support, retired his squadron, which enabled Major Lance to attack the charging enemy in flank, and check the vigour of the attack on Captain Broome, who, on the approach of the support, wheeled about, and threw himself on the enemy. A *melée* ensued, in which Sahib Jan himself was killed, and the remainder were dispersed. A determined stand was made by a small body of fanatics posted on a high mound, which was gallantly stormed by a few men of the 59th, led by Captain Sartorius, of that regiment. The enemy having disappeared, the troops, who had been on the march for ten hours, retired to the village of Shah Jui, where General Hughes, with the rest of the force, was encamped.

In this action, Lance-Duffadar Salim-ud-din was killed. Captain Broome was severely wounded by a sabre-cut on the head, and had his horse shot under him. Risaldars Lahrasaf Khán and Sher Singh were wounded (slightly), 24 men and 12 horses were wounded, all by sabre-cuts, and 4 horses were killed. Duffadar Abdul Rahim, a gallant soldier, who had before distinguished himself in Colonel Malcolmson's action at Kushk-i-Nakhúd, died of his wounds.

The following regimental order was published :—

"The commanding officer records his great gratification at the important part taken by the Regiment in the action near Shah Jui this day. The charge of the Regiment entirely routed the enemy, and very thoroughly decided the action. The commanding officer has with great pleasure recorded his own hearty appreciation, and solicited higher acknowledgment of the excellent services rendered by Major Lance, who commanded, and Captain Broome, who led his detached squadron throughout the day. These officers mention Lieutenants Younghusband and



1879. Batten, whose forward conduct during the charge the commanding officer has gladly mentioned in his report.

"In a charge it can never be that the deeds of many men can be particularly noticed; but, as a tree is known by its fruit, so is a charge tested by its result, and so in this case every man in the Regiment must have done his duty.

"The native officers with Major Lance were Risaldar Jawahir Singh and Risaidar Sher Singh, and those with Captain Broome were Risaldar Lahrasaf Khán, Risaidar Mansúr Khán and Jemadar Huzrat Shah, and all these native officers are very favourably mentioned by their respective commandants. It is with regret recorded that Lance-Duffadar Salim-ud-din, 2nd Troop, was killed, but he died a soldier's death. The undermentioned officers and men were wounded by sabre-cuts—and so wear a soldier's badge. . . ."

Telegrams, and afterwards letters, were received, conveying the congratulations of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and of the Commander-in-Chief on Colonel Kennedy's success.

Risaidar Mansúr Khán, Jemadar Hazrat Shah, and Lance-Duffadar Gujar Singh received the Third Class of the Order of Merit for their conduct in this action.

November. The Ghilzai gathering having entirely dispersed, and orders having been received from Kandahar for the return of the troops, the force commenced its march on the 26th of October. One hundred sabres of the 3rd squadron were left, under command of Captain Campbell, with Lieutenant Younghusband, to form part of the garrison detailed to hold Kalat-i-Ghilzai, under command of Colonel Tanner, of the 2nd Beluchis, during the winter. The remainder of the troops under General Hughes returned to Kandahar, which was reached on the 8th of November. The Regiment shared with the 1st Panjáb Cavalry the lines that they had previously occupied. The men remained in tents during the winter, low mud walls being built on which the tents were pitched, an arrangement which added much to the space, warmth, and general comfort.

1880. In January, the rewards for services during the first part of the campaign were published, and Colonel T. G. Kennedy was appointed an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

March. A detachment of 112 men, chiefly recruits, enlisted since the Regiment marched from Rajampúr, joined the Regiment on the 19th of March with Lieutenant Stuart, who had left in the previous March for Bombay to study the languages, and who had been serving at the dépôt at Dera Ghazi Khán. Captain L. T.



Bishop was appointed to officiate as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, and Lieutenant Stuart officiated as adjutant, and was subsequently confirmed in the appointment.

1880.

The Kandahar Field Force having received orders to march to Kabul, *via* Ghazni, and having been relieved by troops from the Bombay Presidency, the Regiment, which had rejoined the Cavalry brigade after its return from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, was again attached to General Hughes's brigade, which consisted of

4 guns, Royal Artillery,  
59th Foot,  
3rd Gurkhas,  
2nd Sikhs,

and marched on the 31st of March, one march in rear of General Palliser's brigade and divisional head-quarters.

Owing to the scarcity of carriage, baggage was strictly limited to the regulated allowance. Nearly the whole of the baggage and camp equipage were carried on the men's ponies, and the men's tents were reduced by one-third, or two tents to every six men. On arrival at Kalat-i-Ghilzai, the squadron under Captain Campbell rejoined. Owing to the good arrangements made by Captain Campbell, well assisted by Risaldars Lahrasaf Khán and Sher Singh, for their comfort and protection during the severe winter, men and horses joined in excellent order. After leaving Tazi, supplies, which had been collected up to that place, and of which a very small reserve was carried, had to be searched for in the villages, all of which were deserted. For several days, little or no grain was issued to the horses, and for six days the men were on half rations, unground wheat and Indian corn being issued instead of flour.

On the 17th of April, General Hughes's brigade joined the remainder of the division at Jui Morad, in Karabagh, where it was halted.

April.

The next day, large bodies of the enemy were seen by reconnoitring parties, and on the 19th of April, the division, while on the march, encountered the enemy near the site of the ruined village of Ahmad Khel. At the commencement of the action, the third squadron, under command of Captain Campbell, was detached to escort A B Battery of Horse Artillery, which had been pushed on in advance, and had commenced the action. The remaining two squadrons were posted a little distance to the right of the battery, and had the difficult task of keeping off the crowds of horse and foot that threatened the flank of the battery and endeavoured to outflank the short line formed by the two squadrons. Unable to deliver any attack which would have uncovered the flank of the battery, these squadrons had to show a front to the enemy, whose more daring horsemen rode

1880. into their ranks, while their main body continued working round to outflank the right, which manœuvre could only be frustrated by a short retirement in conformity with the guns, the right flank being at the same time thrown back. The main attack on General Hughes's Infantry, on the left, having in the mean time been repulsed, the enemy on our right hesitated to renew their attacks; some men were dismounted and opened fire on them, and the guns soon after being brought into play, this portion of the enemy retreated in a westerly direction across the plain. The Regiment, with a squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers, pursued, and were soon joined by the 1st Panjáb Cavalry, which had been sent forward from the rear brigade. After pursuing for some two or three miles, the Regiment received orders to rejoin General Hughes's brigade, and soon after the Cavalry pursuit was stopped. The third squadron, meanwhile closely pressed by masses of the enemy, who were scarcely checked by the shell and canister poured upon them, behaved with a steadiness and spirit which called forth the admiration of the officers of the battery that it was escorting. The 6th Troop, under Risaldar Lahrasaf Khán, charged and repulsed some of the enemy who were pressing on the guns, and the conduct of the squadron in general, and of the risaldar especially, was noticed with approval by General Stewart.

The following regimental order was issued after the action :—

"In the action yesterday, at Ahmad Khel (a few miles short of Nani), the Regiment was thus employed :—The third squadron, under Captain Campbell, to escort the guns, being thus posted—the 5th Troop, under Risaldar Sher Singh, on the right of the guns, and the 6th Troop, under Risaldar Lahrasaf Khán, on the left. The two remaining squadrons, under Major Lance and Captain Broome, to protect the right of the guns. Both duties were difficult, and required tact and judgment, for the enemy pressed in front and on the right, and it was soon evinced, from their numbers and their movements, that their object was to draw the right off in pursuit, that they might outflank it, and find the way to the guns left open for them.

"This was frustrated by the stand made by the Regiment, and both duties assigned to it were successfully performed, and the commanding officer thanks the squadron commanders and their native officers, for the example they set their men.

"It is with regret recorded that the following men were killed by sword-cuts—Duffadar Partab Singh, 4th Troop (who more than emulated the well-remembered gallantry of his father, Jamiat Singh, late a jemadar in the Regiment, inasmuch as he gave his life for the Government), Trumpeter Jowalla Singh, and Sowar Ram Singh." . . . . .

Captain Broome, Lieutenant Stuart, and 20 non-commissioned officers and men were wounded, 5 horses were killed, 21 wounded, and 2 lost.

The troops halted at Nani, some six miles beyond the scene of action, and marched the following day to Chahil Bachagàn, about five miles from Ghazni; from here a reconnoitring party of the Regiment, under Major Lance, went to Ghazni, and entered the city, and on the following day the division encamped on ground to the north of the city, near the minars of Sultan Mahmúd.

On the 23rd of April, the Regiment formed part of a force, under Brigadier-General Palliser, that was detached to attack the enemy, which had been reconnoitred on the previous day by Captain Campbell with a party of the Regiment, and which were reported to be posted in considerable strength near the village of Urzú, about five miles to the south-east of the camp. In the early part of the day, the Regiment, with the 1st Panjáb Cavalry, with which it was brigaded, took up a position about 800 yards in front of the village of Shahlez, and was somewhat exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. A dismounted squadron, under the direction of Lieutenants Younghusband and Batten, kept down the fire sufficiently to enable the brigade to hold the position which it had taken up.

The part taken by the Regiment in the attack is recorded in the following regimental order :—

“In the attack yesterday on the village of Urzú, about five miles from Ghazni, the Regiment was posted on the left flank of the Infantry in charge of two guns of G 4, Royal Artillery. Late in the day, after the village had been carried, the Regiment was ordered to leave a troop with the guns and advance to the front, where it was halted, and posted again on the left of the Infantry. The Regiment was not engaged with the enemy; but in the early part of the day, No. 1864, Sowar Mahomed Khán, 1st Troop, and 3 horses were wounded by bullets from the sharpshooters.”

The force marched towards Kabul on the 25th of April, and on the 28th, communication having been opened with a column from Kabul, under Major-General Ross, Sir Donald Stewart left the division, which was now denominated the Ghazni Field Force, and proceeded to Kabul to assume the chief command there. Sir Donald Stewart addressed the troops on parade, and in expressing his appreciation of the services performed by them since the commencement of the campaign, alluded especially to their discipline and high spirit before the enemy, and their patience under exposure and privation. The Lieutenant-General alluded also to the cordial good-fellowship which had animated all ranks, and to the forbearance which had been shown towards the natives of the



1880. country. Major General Hills, C.B., V.C., succeeded to the command of the division.

Captain J. R. Campbell went on sick leave to Kabul, and subsequently to England. Lieutenant Batten also joined the 9th Lancers, for a six months' course of instruction.

May. The Ghazni Field Force marched through the Tangi Wardak into the Logar valley, and remained encamped there for some months.

June. The division, under orders to march towards Kabul, reached Charasia on the 20th of June, and halted there five days, which gave most officers and men the opportunity of visiting Kabul. The division returned to the Logar valley.

July. On the 1st of July, the Cavalry of the force which was encamped at Zargun Shahr was detached under Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., to attack a body of the enemy that was reported to have come down from the hills above Zurmat, and occupied the village of Patkao-i-Shana. The enemy evacuated the village on the approach of the Cavalry, and while retiring towards the hills, were charged and broken, and were pursued for several miles, till they were entirely dispersed.

The part that the Regiment took in the action is recorded in the following regimental order:—

"In the action near the villages of Patkao, on the 1st instant, the Regiment took part thus—147 sabres, under the commanding officer, with Captains Broome and Bishop, joined the Cavalry brigade, and after proceeding for some ten miles, sighted the enemy's scouts on the hills behind which Patkao lies.

"The squadron under Captain Broome was detached to Patkao, and the other, under Captain Bishop, was directed to support the first line, which consisted of the 19th Bengal Lancers and the 1st Panjáb Cavalry.

"An advance was made, and continued at a trot for some eight miles, when the enemy were come up with; but, on nearing them, they broke and dispersed. The support was echelloned on the left rear of the first line, and overtook and killed between 30 and 40 of the enemy trying to escape past the left flank. Captain Bishop highly distinguished himself by charging single-handed into a group of three men, who fought desperately, when he was joined by some of his men, and the three Afghans were killed.

"The Regiment returned by Patkao, where they were rejoined by the squadron there, and reached camp, having been fifteen hours in the saddle, and having covered nearly forty miles of ground. Five horses, including Captain Bishop's, and the following men were wounded—Duffadar Dharam Singh, 3rd Troop, and Sowar No. 1626, Bakhshish Singh, 3rd Troop, by sword-cuts, and Sowar No. 1385,



Agdeh Singh, 5th Troop, by a bullet-wound. Thirteen horses were more or less lamed, but none severely so, and there were no sore backs. 1880.

"The Regiment performed the duty assigned to it carefully and well."

Captain Bishop, who had rejoined the Regiment on the 23rd of May, and whose gallantry is detailed above, was recommended for the Victoria Cross, and received a letter from the Adjutant-General, expressing the approbation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of his conduct.

On the 5th of August, the Regiment marched into Kabul with the rest August, of the division, and was encamped near Siah Sang. On the issue of orders for the march of a force to Kandahar, to relieve the garrison beleaguered by the force under Sirdar Ayúb Khán, the Regiment was called upon to furnish twenty-five volunteers to accompany the force. Many more than this number responded to the call; but the orders for them to march were subsequently cancelled. Duffadar Mosalli Khán and Sowar Ayadin, of the 1st Troop, accompanied Sir F. Roberts's force as orderlies to Major Euan Smith, Political Officer. On the 10th of August, the head-quarters and left wing marched for Peshawur with troops under command of Colonel Kennedy, and on the following day the right wing marched with the remainder of the force on the final withdrawing of the troops from Kabul, after the reception of the Amir Abdul Rahman, at which some of the British and native officers with the wing were present. Nothing worthy of note occurred during the march, *viâ* Jalalabad and the Khyber Pass, to Peshawur, which the Regiment, after having united at Hari Singh Ka Burj on the 31st of August, reached on the 2nd of September. Having been informed by telegram of his appointment to the command of the Panjáb Frontier Force, Colonel Kennedy took a farewell of the Regiment on parade at Peshawur. In addressing the Regiment, and in a regimental order afterwards published, Colonel Kennedy, after alluding to his long service with the Regiment of nearly sixteen years, reminded the Regiment of its high reputation, which it first won under Sir Sam Browne, its former commandant, and which it had so well maintained by its conduct in action, its cheerful performance of all duties, and its general efficiency during the late campaign. Colonel Kennedy expressed his confidence that this reputation would always be maintained, and his gratification that his own connection with the Regiment, though less close than formerly, was not entirely severed, and assured it that, throughout his life, it would have his best wishes for its name and fame in every stage of its career.

Lieutenant Younghusband, who had served with the Regiment throughout the campaign, was appointed to the 19th Bengal Lancers, and left the Regiment at Peshawur.

1880.

The Regiment, marching down the frontier, reached Dera Ghazi Khán on the 4th of October, relieving the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

The second grant of six months' donation batta was issued at Bannú during the march. The part taken by the Regiment in the Afghan campaign was important. It was the first to reach Quetta on the concentration of troops at that place, and during the advance on Kandahar (except for three days after the action of Takht-i-pul), and afterwards on Girishk, the Regiment always led the way, having been the first to enter Pishin, to cross the Khojak Pass, and the river Helmand, and it was the only Regiment in the army that crossed the Helmand, and returned to India, *via* Ghazni, Kabul, and the Khyber Pass.

The attention that in former years had been paid to the individual instruction of the men in scouting and other duties of auxiliary cavalry bore rich fruit in the reputation that the Regiment gained for itself during the campaign with the generals and troops with whom it served, and for the intelligence displayed by all ranks in the performance of these important duties. In the actions of Takht-i-pul, Shah Jui, Ahmad Khel, Urzú and Patkao-i-Shana, the Regiment well sustained its reputation for steadiness and gallantry, and the unmurmuring cheerfulness with which heavy privations were borne, the alacrity displayed in the performance of all duties, and the almost entire absence of crime, testified most highly to the excellent good-feeling and soldierly discipline by which all were animated.

The Regiment was mentioned in the following despatches:—Brigadier-General Palliser's despatch, reporting the part taken by the left advanced column at the action of Takht-i-pul, published with G.O. dated the 11th of July, 1879. The report of the part taken in the action by the right column under Colonel Kennedy was not published. Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart's despatch reporting the actions of Ahmad Khel and Urzú, published in G.G.O., No. 326, of the 4th of June, 1880. Major-General Hill's despatch reporting the action of Patkao-i-Shana, published in G.G.O., No. 493, dated the 7th of August, 1880. The despatch reporting the action of Shah Jui, was not published.

The deaths that occurred during the war were as follows:—

FROM ORDINARY SICKNESS.

IN AFGHANISTAN.

From the 4th of October, 1878 (date of the march from Rajunpúr),		
to arrival at Kokeran on the 3rd of March, 1879 ... ..	18	
From the 3rd of March, 1879, to the 31st of March, 1880 (date of		
marching for Kabul) ... ..	12	
From the 31st of March, 1880, to end of campaign ... ..	2	
Carried forward ... ..	—32	

Brought forward ... ..						32
Number who died in India throughout campaign, after their return from Quetta and Afghanistan ... ..						11
						—43
FROM EXTRAORDINARY CAUSES.						
From cholera ... ..						2
From suicide ... ..						1
Killed in action ... ..						4
Died of wounds ... ..						2
						— 9
Total ... ..						52

1880.

The proportions of Mussulmans and of Sikhs and Hindus may be taken as about equal, and of the 43 deaths from ordinary causes, 14 were Mussulmans and 29 were Sikhs and Hindus. The admissions of sick into hospital give much the same results. Of the Mussulmans, the Pathans and Punjabis were equally healthy, the Hindustanis being the least so, but being still healthier than either Sikhs or Hindustani Hindus, of whom the Sikhs were the healthier. The neglect of precautions regarding dress, especially while preparing and eating their food, which both Sikhs and Hindus showed in the early part of the campaign, and their inability at first to adapt their habits in general to the rigorous climate, as well as the rough, and at times scanty, fare, which was felt by these classes more than by Mussulmans, will probably account for the very marked difference between the health of the two great classes into which the Regiment is divided.

Great attention was paid to the supply of suitable and sufficient clothing for both horses and ponies, and their condition contrasted very favourably with the horses of the Royal Artillery and the 15th Hussars, most of which commenced the campaign with insufficient clothing. This result shows that the reduction of horse clothing to economise weight of baggage can only be carried out in a climate like that of Afghanistan at the expense of efficiency.

Horses and ponies enjoyed good health in Afghanistan. There were only five deaths among the horses from natural causes, and with exception of the appearance of rather violent catarrh at Kokeran, in the spring of 1879, and of mange (caught probably from camels), in the winter of 1880-1, sickness was almost unknown. An interesting experiment with horse biscuit, the details of which were carefully noted, was tried at Kandahar. Owing to an insufficient supply, it only lasted five days, but it was shown that with grass or bhusa a horse could perform hard work with two seers of biscuit as well as with double the quantity of grain, and that with four seers of biscuit, and no forage what-



1880. ever, he could efficiently perform hard work for that time without being much reduced in condition. During the campaign, soldiers and followers paid by Government received free rations, and fighting men received a free issue of one jersey, two pairs of socks, one pair of gloves, one warm coat, one pair of shoes, one blanket, and one waterproof sheet. The issue of free rations and of warm clothing having been refused for troop servants maintained by the men, their pay was increased during their stay in Afghanistan as follows:—

Bhistis, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9, with free rations, paid for by the men.  
 Dhobis, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 14.  
 Sweepers, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, with free rations, paid for by the men.  
 Barber, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9.  
 Mochis, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.  
 Sikligar, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9.

Captains Campbell and Broome were promoted to the rank of major in June and September of this year respectively.

November. Captain L. T. Bishop proceeded on two years' furlough. Lieutenant H. Templer, 1st 13th Foot, was posted to the Regiment as a probationer.

December. Lieutenant Batten rejoined from the 9th Lancers. Lieutenant Batten had accompanied the Regiment during its march to Kandahar with the force under Sir F. Roberts, and was present with it at the battle of Mazra. The officer commanding the 9th Lancers expressed himself as indebted to Lieutenant Batten for his assistance in giving information of the country in the neighbourhood of Kandahar.

The following men also rejoined head-quarters:—Duffadar Mosalli Khán and Sowar Ayadin, who accompanied Major Euan Smith, political officer in Sir F. Roberts's column, as orderlies; also Duffadars Ummardas and Gowhar Khán, and Sowars Jowahir Khán, Inayat Khán, and Gholam Rasúl, 2nd Troop, Atar Singh, 4th Troop, and Sirdar Khán and Ata Mahomed, 6th Troop, who were left at Kandahar on General Stewart's advance on Ghazni and Kabul. These men were in Kandahar during its investment by Ayub Khán, and were with the 3rd Sindh Horse at the battle of Mazra. Under the orders of Government, compensation was granted to the men for extraordinary wear and tear to uniform and equipment during service in Afghanistan. To determine the amount, the native officers were first called upon to estimate the losses upon the various articles, and in almost every case, the regimental committee of British officers, upon whom the duty of recommending the amount of compensation devolved, were able to accept the recommendations of the native officers. The amount recommended



and subsequently sanctioned was 12,223 rupees; men who had served throughout the campaign receiving from 25 rupees to 30 rupees each, and others in proportion. Furlough to the extent of one-third of the regiment, or double the usual amount, was opened. It was arranged that, to enable all to visit their homes as quickly as possible, three months' leave should first be granted to all, irrespective of distance, and that, after all had so visited their homes, the regular furlough should commence. Double furlough was kept open till the 1st of January, 1882, by which time all men enlisted before the campaign, with the exception of some duffadars, had been or were on furlough. 1880.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, who, after a parade of the troops of the garrison, presented the Third Class of the Order of Merit, won by them during the war, to the following:— 1881.  
January.

Risaidar                      Mansúr Khán.  
Jemadar                      Hazrat Shah.  
Lance-Duffadar Gujar Singh.

Major Lance was gazetted commandant of the Regiment, Major Broome second in command, Major Campbell squadron commander, and Lieutenant Batten squadron officer.

Lieutenant Batten was appointed to officiate as adjutant of the 5th Panjáb Cavalry, and Lieutenant M. H. S. Grover, of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, was appointed officiating squadron officer. Captain J. B. Watts, squadron officer of the 5th Panjáb Cavalry, was appointed officiating squadron commander during Captain Bishop's absence on furlough.

The rebuilding of the lines, which had been destroyed in the inundation of 1878, was commenced. The temporary huts that had been constructed by the 15th Bengal Cavalry were gradually demolished, the men having to live in tents. The men were employed in loading kajji beams for roofing, and in putting up the roofing materials of the buildings. The lines were not completed till October. 14,798 rupees, the estimated cost for rebuilding the lines, were granted by Government. This estimate was, however, exceeded by 2600 rupees, the excess having been caused by expenses that could not have been foreseen. February

Troops from Dera Ghazi Khán having been ordered to relieve the garrisons of the outposts on the Dera Ismail Khán frontier, to enable them to form part of the force ordered to march against the Mahsud Waziris, 100 sabres, with 400 rifles, all under the command of Colonel Clifford, marched on the 21st of March. Lieutenant-Colonels Lance and Clifford were appointed orderly officers on General Kennedy's staff. Lieutenant Templer commanded the detachments at Tank and March.

1881. the outposts, while the troops were in the hills. The following men were selected to form the general's escort during the expedition :—

Kot Duffadar	Bhagwan Sahai.
Duffadar	Haji Khán.
Lance-Duffadar	Nizamodin.
„	Lala Jan.
Sowar	Mozafar Khán, 1st Troop.
„	Ahmad Gul, „
„	Rúr Singh, 3rd Troop.
„	Dyah Singh, 4th Troop.
„	Saifullah Khán, 6th Troop.
„	Tatar Khán, „

The Mahsuds offered but slight opposition to the troops, who marched through the heart of the country, marching to Kanigoram and Makin, *via* the Shahor Pass, and returning by the Tank-zam.

April. Surgeon C. J. McCartie, who had left the Regiment after having been wounded by a Ghazi at Kandahar, and who had been subsequently employed as medical officer to the mission at Gilgit, rejoined, relieving Surgeon Emerson, who had been in medical charge since Dr. McCartie's departure.

May. Risaldar-Major Badawah Singh was transferred to the invalid establishment, Risaldar Lahrassaf Khán became risaldar-major, Jemadar Hakim Singh, the risaldar-major's son, succeeded to the command of his father's troop, and Duffadar Narain Singh, who had shown great intelligence in instructing the Regiment in musketry, when it was first introduced, was promoted to jemadar.

The following order was published on the risaldar-major's departure :—  
 “The commanding officer cannot allow Risaldar-Major Badawah Singh to leave the Regiment without recording his appreciation of that officer's services during the time that he served with it. Joining the Regiment as a naib risaldar in 1857, Badawah Singh served at the siege of Lucknow and in the other operations against the mutineers in which the Regiment took part. Badawah Singh has always worthily maintained his authority and position as a native officer. Well acquainted with all his duties, he has always assisted materially in disciplining and training the men under his command, and has thereby contributed to keeping up the efficiency and reputation of the Regiment. It must always be a gratifying recollection to the risaldar-major that he was enabled before leaving to serve with credit throughout the Afghan campaign, and he is now assured that he carries with him the good wishes of all ranks of the Regiment.”

The honours granted to officers for service in Afghanistan were published

during this month. Majors Lance, Clifford, and Broome, were promoted to lieutenant-colonels by brevet, and Captain L. T. Bishop to major. Captain E. B. Bishop, who served with the Regiment during the first period of the war, was granted his brevet majority. 1881.

The number of members of the Order of British India having been specially augmented for the purpose of rewarding the services of native officers in Afghanistan, Risaldar Sher Singh was made a member of the Second Class of the Order.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the troops engaged in the Afghan war were received and duly published to the Regiment.

Permission was granted to the Regiment to bear on its appointments the words, "Ahmad Khel, Afghanistan, 1878-80," in commemoration of its gallant conduct during the recent campaign.

During the late war, a fund was raised by the Princes of India for the relief of sufferers during the war, and this fund was afterwards supplemented by contributions from English residents in India. From this fund, the sum of 5100 rupees was given to the Regiment for the relief of the heirs of twenty-two soldiers and nine followers who were killed or who died during the campaign, and of two soldiers who were invalided for wounds and injuries.

Major J. R. Campbell rejoined from furlough.

An escort for the protection of supplies to be conveyed into the Bozdar hills to meet the column under command of Brigadier-General Wilkinson, marching from Quetta to India, *viâ* Thal Chotiali and the Chamalang valley, having been ordered, Lieutenant-Colonel Lance went in command of, and Lieutenant Grover accompanied the party. Eighty rifles of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, and the following non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment formed the escort. . . . The party marched, *viâ* Mangrotah, up the Sanghar nullah and through the Saora Pass, to Hinghun Kach, where the column was met, and it returned with the column, *viâ* the Vidor Pass. November December

Captain Watts having been appointed to the officiating command of a squadron in his own regiment, left the Regiment. His departure was much regretted by all ranks.

Lieutenant Batten rejoined the Regiment from the 5th Panjáb Cavalry, having been appointed officiating adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Stuart, who was appointed officiating third squadron commander. 1882. January

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, who expressed himself satisfied with its appearance and drill. The percentage of 27 hits made February



1882. by the Regiment at field-firing before the Brigadier-General was remarked upon as being very creditable to all ranks.

Surgeon C. J. McCartie proceeded to England on one year's furlough.

Surgeon G. M. J. Giles was posted to the Regiment, but having been appointed to the medical charge of Shaikh Budin, only remained a few days.

During the past year, serge blouses were substituted for the broadcloth alkhalagues that had been worn by the native ranks for many years. The alkhalague was only retained for the full dress uniform of the native officers. The experience of the late Afghan campaign had shown that, owing to its make, the alkhalague was an unsuitable dress for service. The change of dress was welcomed and appreciated by all ranks. Cord pyjamahs were also introduced for wear on mounted duties. The custom of watering the horses by bhistis while standing at their pickets was forbidden after the Afghan campaign. Horses were watered at troughs constructed for the purpose, and the establishment of troop bhistis was reduced.

The figure of merit made by the Regiment this year at the annual course of musketry was 48·19. It was seventh on the list of Bengal and Panjáb Cavalry Regiments.

July. The order for the increase of the strength of Cavalry by one British officer and 57 sowars took effect from the 1st of this month.

Lieutenant H. Forrest, Jemadar Sikandar Beg, 4 duffadars, and 39 sowars were transferred to the Regiment from the 4th Panjáb Cavalry, which was broken up.

Good-conduct pay was granted to duffadars, at the rate of one rupee for every two years' service in that rank, up to four rupees.

August. As soon as it was known that it was the intention of the Government to send a force from India to take part in the Egyptian war, the Regiment spontaneously and unanimously expressed its wish to serve with this force. The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council was pleased to recognize with satisfaction the wish of the Regiment, and although it was not officially intimated, it was known that it had been nominated to proceed to Egypt, should more Cavalry be required from India.

September. Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. R. Clifford was appointed provisionally to the transport branch of the Commissariat Department, and left the Regiment. Major L. T. Bishop, on furlough, was also similarly appointed to the Transport. These appointments were subsequently confirmed.

November. Surgeon D. B. Spencer, who joined the Regiment, was ordered elsewhere on Surgeon Giles's rejoining from duty at Shaikh Budin,



Major E. A. Money, formerly third squadron commander of the 4th Panjáb Cavalry, was appointed a squadron commander, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford, taking standing below Major Campbell. 1882. December

On the 30th of January, the Regiment marched for Drigri, where it joined the 5th Panjáb Cavalry for practice in brigade manœuvres. The two regiments remained encamped together for thirteen days. The advantage of practising in brigade was fully appreciated by all, and the camp was successful and popular. 1883. January.

Surgeon McCartie rejoined from furlough. March.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B. In his remarks, the brigadier-general stated that the Regiment drilled very steadily, quickly, quietly, and well, and that in one and all its details it was highly efficient, and fit for active service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lance, with Jemadars Hazrat Shah and Narain Singh, and 50 men, accompanied Mr. Fryer, the Deputy-Commissioner of the district, to the Chamalang valley, by a more direct road than that taken by Brigadier-General Wilkinson's force, as previously mentioned. A detailed report of this route was furnished to the Quartermaster-General's Department. It is the most direct from India to the Peshin valley, and is consequently of some importance.

Lieutenant and Adjutant C. J. L. Stuart went on one year's furlough. April.

Under the new arrangements for army transport, seventy-five mules were made over to the Regiment.

In the annual musketry course for the past season, the regimental figure of merit was 56.26, and the Regiment stood fifth on the list of Bengal and Panjáb Cavalry regiments.

The Regiment competed for the Commander-in-Chief's Prize, and won the Inter-Regimental Cup, subscribed for by the competing regiments as a prize for the winning team. The score of the team was 737 points. As no prize is given to the winning team in the Cavalry competitions, the officers of the Regiment subscribed 100 rupees for distribution.

Lieutenant-Colonel Underwood, of the late 4th Panjáb Cavalry, was appointed to officiate as second in command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Broome, who went on six months' sick leave. July.

Lieutenant W. W. Norman, Border Regiment, was appointed officiating squadron officer on probation. August.

On the 12th of November, on relief by the head-quarters of the 5th Panjáb Cavalry, the Regiment marched from Dera Ghazi Khán to relieve the 1st Panjáb Cavalry at Dera Ismail Khán. November.

**1883.** Lieutenant-Colonel Lance was detailed to attend the camp of exercise for the Madras Army at Bangalore, where he performed the duties of umpire.

The Regiment sustained a severe loss in the death of Risaldar-Major Lahrasaf Khán. The following regimental order was published on the occasion:—"With feelings of the deepest regret, the commanding officer announces the receipt of the news of the death of Risaldar-Major Lahrasaf Khán on the 21st instant. During the twenty-nine years that the risaldar served as a native officer in the Regiment his high character for justice and impartiality towards those under him, for conciliatory and courteous bearing to his equals, and for unswerving devotion to duty, had won for him the respect and affection of all ranks. Throughout the Afghan war, the risaldar-major served with marked distinction, his gallant conduct at Ahmad Khel having attracted the special notice of Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, and the commanding-officer feels assured that had he survived, he would have attained the highest honours that were open to him. During the three years that he has held the important post of risaldar-major, the deceased has rendered the highest service to the Regiment by assisting in the maintenance of soldierly feeling and of discipline, and by setting a bright example to his brother native officers in keeping up that spirit of unity and friendship amongst themselves which is so essential to the well-being of the Regiment. On this melancholy occasion, the commanding officer calls on native officers, severally and collectively, to maintain that unanimity amongst themselves which has for so long been a privilege and honour to the Regiment. The commanding officer feels assured that the British officers share with him the deep grief that he experiences in the loss of a native officer whom he has for so long admired as a soldier and valued as a friend."

**1884.** Risaldar Jawahir Singh was appointed risaldar-major, and Wurdi-Major Mahomed Ibrahim was promoted to risaldar, and succeeded to the command of the 6th Troop. Jemadar Sikandar Beg was promoted to Wurdi-Major, and Duffadar Bahadur Khán, the late risaldar-major's brother, was promoted to jemadar. Arjasaf Khán, the late risaldar-major's second son, was entertained and promoted to duffadar, in recognition of his father's services.

Lieutenant-Colonel Underwood, who had remained attached after Lieutenant-Colonel Broome's return, was appointed to do general duty at Dera Ismail Khán, and left the Regiment.

**February.** The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., who reported that "the Regiment on parade proved itself attentive, smart, and handy. Its outpost duties and dismounted practice were very well and intelligently shown,

denoting a great and constant care in the instruction in these matters. I also inspected it on foot and then in its lines, and report it in every respect including its transport most satisfactorily efficient and fit for any service."

1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Broome and Major Money obtained furlough to Europe for two years. Major Campbell was appointed to officiate as second in command. Captain C. F. Gambier, of the 5th Panjáb Cavalry, to officiate as second squadron commander, and Lieutenant and Adjutant C. J. L. Stuart, who had rejoined from furlough, to officiate as third squadron commander. Captain Forrest was transferred to the half-pay list, and struck off the strength of the Regiment, and Lieutenant W. W. Norman was appointed on probation to the squadron officership thus vacated.

March.  
April.

Hospital-Assistant Mahomed Sadik was transferred to a civil appointment. The following order was issued on his being struck off:—"First-class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Sadik, who this day leaves the Regiment on transfer to a civil appointment, has, during his service with it, performed his duties with an assiduity that proves the appreciation that he entertains of their high importance, and that has gained for him the reliance and respect of those under whom he has served. His conscientious attendance on and kindness to the sick has been as unvarying as it has been unpretentious, and has won for him the gratitude of those on whom they were bestowed and the confidence of all. The commanding officer cannot forget the quiet devotion which Mahomed Sadik displayed at Kandahar, in continuing his ministrations to the sick whilst he himself was suffering from severe disease which almost cost him his life. The extreme regret felt by all ranks at Mahomed Sadik's departure is the highest acknowledgment of the valuable services that he has rendered to the Regiment for the last ten years."

In the annual musketry course for the past season, the regimental figure of merit was 62·16, and the Regiment stood fourth on the list of Bengal and Panjáb Cavalry regiments.

The Regiment competed for the Commander-in-Chief's Prize, and won for the second time the cup subscribed for by competing regiments as a prize for the winning team. The score of the team was 519 points. As no prize is given to the winning team in the Cavalry competition, the officers of the Regiment gave a prize of 100 rupees to them.

Lieutenant W. W. Norman was appointed permanently to the Regiment as squadron officer, *vice* Captain Forrest.

May.

Lieutenant A. R. Dick, Border Regiment, was appointed officiating squadron officer on probation.

July.



**1884.** Sixty transport mules were attached to the 4th Panjáb Infantry, ordered to  
**September.** join the expeditionary force to Zhob. Duffadar Gujar Singh and Sowars Gunga Sahai, 5th Troop, Narain Das, 3rd Troop, and Ata Mahomed, 6th Troop, went in charge, and remained with the 4th Panjáb Infantry throughout the expedition.

**1885.** The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B.,  
**February.** who reported as follows:—"It is highly efficient in every respect, cheerful and contented in appearance, quiet, workmanlike and handy on parade, and full of intelligence and life across country, the result of the thoughtful consideration, careful training, and very thorough command exercised by Lieutenant-Colonel Lance, and the cordial support afforded him by one and all of the junior officers of the Regiment."

Lieutenant M. Grover was one of two officers selected from the Panjáb Frontier Force to proceed to Egypt in charge of transport.

**April.** The transport attached to the Regiment was made over permanently to corps ordered to be held in readiness to proceed on service. Purchases to replace these transfers, were ordered to be made regimentally.

Lieutenant H. A. Browning, 2nd Panjáb Infantry, was attached as officiating squadron officer. Furlough was closed in March, on two army corps having been mobilised in anticipation of war with Russia. It was reopened in May.

**May.** Colonel J. H. Broome and Major E. A. Money rejoined from furlough, from which they had been recalled, owing to the prospect of war. Captain C. Gambier, 5th Panjáb Cavalry, who had been appointed officiating second squadron commander on these officers' departure, rejoined his regiment. The following order was issued on his departure:—"The commanding officer records his acknowledgments to Captain Gambier, for the intelligent and willing assistance rendered by him at all times, in carrying on the work of the Regiment, and his regret that his connection with it has now been severed."

In the annual musketry course of the past season, the Regimental Figure of merit was 77·83. It stood fifth on the list of Native Cavalry Regiments in Bengal.

**June.** Jemadar Inayatullah Khán, 2nd Troop, was invalided on superior pension, having completed thirty-two years' service. Kot Duffadar Hakim Ali Khán was transferred from the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and promoted to the vacant jemadarship.

**July.** The hospital carriage establishment was reduced to 1 mate and 30 bearers, and lushai dandis were issued instead of dúlis.

**October.** Risaidar Bhúrú Singh retired on the superior rate of pension. The following order was issued on his departure:—"After thirty-two years' service,



Risaidar Bhúrú Singh retires on the superior rate of pension. At the siege of Delhi, in 1857, Risaidar Bhúrú Singh first brought himself to notice by his conduct in action; he was present at all the actions in which the Regiment was engaged during the mutiny campaign, and at Bareilly, in 1858, was severely wounded, and won the Third Class of the Order of Merit. The risaidar also served in the several frontier expeditions in which the Regiment has taken part, and throughout the Afghan campaign of 1878-80, including the battle of Ahmad Khel. By his strict integrity, which is one of the highest qualifications that an officer can possess, and by his conscientious attention to his duties during the seventeen years that he has held the commission of a native officer, Risaidar Bhúrú Singh has earned for himself the respect and confidence of those under whom he has served." 1885.

Jemadar Bhagwan Sahai succeeded Bhúrú Singh as risaidar, and Duffadar Umdah Singh was promoted to jemadar.

The orders of Government were received organizing Native Cavalry in four squadrons, each troop to consist of 2 native officers, 8 duffadars, 1 trumpeter, and 67 sowars.

The constitution of the new squadron was ordered to be one troop of Sikhs and one troop of half Pathans and half Panjābi Mussulmans. The Sikh troop was formed by transferring Jat Sikhs of the 3rd Troop, some from the 4th Troop, and new enlistments. The 3rd Troop was completed to the new strength by enlisting Khatri Sikhs, of which the troop is now entirely composed. The other troop was formed by transferring all the Bangash Pathans from the 1st Troop, and the Tanowlis from the 6th Troop, with a few Gakhars. The additional men required to complete were raised without difficulty, all bringing the money usually required from the classes to which they belonged, with the exception of the Sikhs, who, instead of bringing full money as usual, were admitted on payment of 200 rupees. Major Bishop obtained the command of the new squadron. Jemadars Narani Singh and Bahadur Khán were made risaidars, and Kot Duffadars Amrik Singh and Mahomed Hasan, jemadars of the new troops. Duffadar Dewa Singh was promoted to jemadar, and Mamara Khán, eldest son of the late Risaldar-Major Lahrasaf Khán, was given a direct commission of jemadar, and brought fourteen men with 250 rupees each.

Major E. A. Money, 3rd squadron commander, was appointed to officiate as commandant of Cavalry of the Corps of Guides. Captain Stuart was appointed officiating squadron commander in his place.

Nawab Nizam-ud-din-Khán, of Mamdot, was appointed an honorary lieutenant, and joined the Regiment for duty. November

Cholera having appeared amongst the Pawindahs on their arrival in the

1885. district from Afghanistan, and having been reported as bad in many villages in the district, Pawindahs were not permitted to enter the station, and all men joining from the outposts or from any infected parts were kept under supervision for five days before being allowed to enter the lines. One case of cholera occurred in the Regiment, which was not fatal.

Lieutenant Grover joined from field service at Suakim, and assumed the adjutancy to which he had been appointed on Captain Stuart's promotion in June.

December. At Suakim, Lieutenant Grover served first as transport assistant, and then was attached to the 9th Bengal Lancers, with whom he was present at the advance on Tamai. He was afterwards selected by Sir John Hudson, commanding, to serve as his aide-de-camp.

The privilege of a grant of free railway passes to men proceeding to and from their homes on furlough was announced.

1886. Lieutenant Jenkin Jones, a probationer for the staff corps, joined the Regiment.  
February.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Charles MacGregor, K.C.B. On the last day of the inspection, Sir Charles MacGregor addressed the Regiment as follows:—"On the first raising of a regiment, the officers make it their chief concern to imbue their men with a soldierly and a daring spirit. This spirit was instilled into the men of the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry when it was first raised by Colonel Sam Browne and Colonel Probyn, who, by their teaching and example during the mutiny, which latter was nobly followed by the men of the Regiment, won for it a high reputation.

"This reputation was nobly maintained by the officers and men of the Regiment, under the command of Colonel Kennedy and Colonel Lance, during the Afghan campaign.

"I am happy to say that I consider the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry is one of the best cavalry regiments in the service, and that it has well kept up the character for efficiency that it won in former times, and I herewith call upon you to remember that all of you, one and all, from the senior native officer to the last-joined recruit, have the good name of the Regiment in your keeping, and I enjoin you to win for it in the future the high character that it has already possessed since the time that it was first raised."

Colonel J. H. Broome proceeded on the furlough from which he had been recalled during the previous year. Lieutenant W. W. Norman obtained the officiating command of Colonel Broome's squadron.

In the annual musketry course of the past season, the regimental figure of merit was 85·13. It stood fourth on the list of Native Cavalry regiments in Bengal. 1886.

Lieutenant H. A. Browning was appointed to an assistant-commissionership in Burmah, and left the Regiment. August.

The following order was issued on his departure :—"The commanding officer cannot allow Lieutenant Browning to leave the Regiment without recording his appreciation of the zeal and intelligence which that officer has always brought to bear on the duties entrusted to him. Colonel Lance feels sure that the regret that he experiences at the loss of so promising an officer is shared with him by all in the Regiment, and that Lieutenant Browning carries with him their best wishes for his success in his new career."

On the 1st of August, the Panjáb Frontier Force, the administration of which had hitherto been vested in the Panjáb Government, was placed under the direct orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. An order was published by the Right Honourable the Viceroy, expressing the high sense entertained by Her Majesty the Queen Empress of the loyal and brilliant services rendered to the State by the force. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, in an order bidding farewell to the force, recorded at length its services from the time that it was raised, and the names of officers, British and native, who had markedly contributed to forming and maintaining the reputation of the force. The Regiment was alluded to in this order as follows :—

"4. At the siege and capture of Delhi. A siege almost unparalleled in the annals of the British empire—the Panjáb Frontier Force was represented by . . . a squadron of the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, under Lieutenant C. Nicholson, and subsequently Lieutenant D. M. Probyn. . . .

"5. Later on, for the relief and capture of Lucknow, the Panjáb Frontier Force contributed . . . the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, under Lieutenant D. M. Probyn and Captain S. J. Browne. . . . Several of the above regiments . . . served in the Panjáb and Hindustan from 1857 and 1860, and took part in the following engagements and operations :— . . . Bulandshahr, Jhajar, Aligarh, Agra, Akrabad, Cawnpúr, Kursi, Allahganj, Rúyah, capture of Bareilly, Mohanpúr, Nurya, Sispura, near Pilibhit, Sisseyah Ghat. . . .

"6. It would be impossible to fully relate the services to the State rendered at this critical period by the Panjáb Frontier Force. But special mention may be made of one or two of the more memorable incidents of the mutiny days . . . the gallantry of . . . and Lieutenant D. M. Probyn and Captain S. J. Browne, 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, for which they each received the Victoria Cross. . . ."



1886.

"10. Fifteen years after the Umbeyla campaign, the Panjáb Frontier Force had the good fortune to furnish for the Afghan campaign of 1878 to 1881 the following regiments and batteries:— . . . 2nd Panjáb Cavalry. . . . Many of these regiments played an important part in . . . the march on Kandahar and the affairs of Takht-i-pul, . . . the engagement of Shah Jui, . . . the battle of Ahmad Khel, . . . the actions of Urzú, . . . and Patkao-Shana. . . ."

"12. In addition to the larger campaigns above mentioned, various corps of the Panjáb Frontier Force have served in the following expeditions on the North-West Frontier. . . . Bozdars and Narinji, 1857; . . . Kabul Khel Waziris, 1859; . . . Dawar Valley, 1872; Jowaki Afridis, 1877-78, . . . and Mahsud Waziris, 1881. . . ."

"16. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that it would be an impossible task to review adequately in a Gazette notification the services rendered to the Empire by the regiments or by individual officers of the Panjáb Frontier Force. But even this cursory sketch would be incomplete without a record of some of those whose names stand first on its illustrious roll, and who by their honourable example and soldierlike qualities have done much to raise the Panjáb Frontier Force to the standard of efficiency that it has attained, second, as Sir C. Aitchison believes, to none in Her Majesty's armies. . . . Major-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B. . . . Lieutenant-General Sir S. J. Browne, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. . . . Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., K.C.S.I., C.B., . . . Risaldar-Major Bishan Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, Risaldar Panjáb Singh Bahadur, 2nd Panjáb Cavalry. . . ."

With this acknowledgment of past services ends one epoch in the history of the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry.

## APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX I.  
STATEMENT SHOWING PERIODS OF LOCATION IN THE SEVERAL CANTONMENTS AND ABSENCE ON SERVICE OF  
THE 2ND PANJAB CAVALRY.

Corps.	Date of Arrival at and Departure from each Station.			Field Service.
	Stations.	Arrival.	Departure.	
2ND PANJAB CAVALRY.	Lahore .....	April 4th, 1849.	May 7th, 1849.	Present in expedition against Omarzai Waziris, 1852; Bozdar expedition, March, 1857; Eusafzai expedition, 1857. One squadron under Lieutenant Nicholson detached to join movable column on May 14th, 1857. Afterwards went to Delhi, and rejoined head-quarters at Cawnpūr on February 22nd, 1858. From August, 1857, this squadron was under command of Lieutenant D. M. Probyn, and was present at the following engagements:—Siege and capture of Delhi, actions at Najafgarh, Bolandshahr, Aligarh, Akhrabad, Agra, Kanauj, Bannibridge, relief of Lucknow, Cawnpore. From January, 1858, till September, 1859, the head-quarters of the Regiment was engaged in suppression of mutiny, including siege and capture of Lucknow, and campaign in Oudh and Rohilkand, 1858-59, and was present at the following engagements:—Actions at Kursi, Ruyah, Allah-ganj, Bareilly, Mohanpūr, Nurya, Sirpura, Sisseyah-Ghât. Present at Kabul Khel Waziri expedition, 1859-60. Detachment at Bahawalpūr from August 2nd, 1866, to February 5th, 1869. Present at Dour Valley expedition, 1872; Paniala Camp of Exercise, 1874; Delhi Camp of Exercise, 1875-76; Jowaki expedition, 1877-78. One squadron at Quetta from March 7th, 1878. Head-quarters moved for Quetta on October 5th, 1878, arriving there on the 27th. Served in Afghanistan from November, 1878, to September, 1880. Present at Takht-i-pul, Shah Jui, Ahmad Khel, Arzu, and Patkao Shana.
	Rawalpindi .....	July 12th, 1849.	March 16th, 1850.	
	{Tope Maini .....	March 26th, 1850.	June 15th, 1850.	
	{Hoond .....	June 15th, 1850.	October 29th, 1850.	
	{Kapur de Garhi ..	October 30th, 1850.	January 23rd, 1851.	
	Bannu .....	February 23rd, 1851.	October 17th, 1853.	
	Dera Ghazi Khán ..	November 7th, 1853.	March 26th, 1857.	
	Kohát .....	April 14th, 1857.	May 30th, 1857.	
	Peshawur .....	June 2nd, 1857.	June 10th, 1857.	
	Hoti Mardan .....	June 15th, 1857.	January 1st, 1858.	
	Mutiny Campaign in N.W.P. ....	January, 1858.	May 4th, 1858.	
	Bareilly .....	May 5th, 1858.	July 26th, 1858.	
	Pilibhit .....	July 26th, 1858.	November 25th, 1858.	
	On Banks of Sarda ..	November 26th, 1858.	April, 1859.	
	Bareilly .....	April 12th, 1859.	September 1st, 1859.	
	Kohát .....	November 26th, 1859.	November 1st, 1862.	
	Rajampūr .....	December 1st, 1862.	February 5th, 1866.	
	Dera Ghazi Khán ..	February 10th, 1866.	February 8th, 1869.	
	Dera Ismail Khán ..	February 17th, 1869.	January 19th, 1872.	
	Edwardesabad .....	January 29th, 1872.	January 29th, 1875.	
	Kohát .....	February 3rd, 1875.	January 8th, 1878.	
	Rajampūr .....	February 6th, 1878.	October 5th, 1878.	
	Afghanistan .....	October, 1878.	September, 1880.	
	Dera Ghazi Khán ..	October 4th, 1880.	November 12th, 1883.	
	Dera Ismail Khán ..	November 23rd, 1883.		

## APPENDIX II.

## LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED WITH THE 2ND PANJAB CAVALRY.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Appointment.		Promotion in Regiment.		Date of Leaving Regiment.	REMARKS.
		Nature of.	Date.	Nature of.	Date.		
Lieutenant S. J. Browne.....	46th B.N.I. ....	Second in Command	April 4th, 1849 ....	Commandant ....	January 8th, 1851 ..	January 5th, 1864..	V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; appointed Commandant of Guides; afterwards commanded Central India Horse, Peshawar District; officiated as Military Member of Council; Commanded Khyber Force in Afghan War, 1878-79.
Lieutenant Crawford Chamberlain Ensign C. J. Nicholson .....	28th B.N.I. .... 31st B.N.I. ....	Commandant..... Adjutant .....	April, 1849 .....	Second in Command	January 8th, 1851 ..	May 1849 .....	Resigned.
Assistant-Surgeon T. Maxwell Captain G. Jacob .....	5th Panjab Cavalry .....	Medical Charge ..	May 18th, 1849....	.....	.....	April, 1859 .....	Appointed Commandant 25th P.N.I.; afterwards died in India.
Captain D. C. Keller .....	6th B.N.I. ....	Second in Command	June 2nd, 1849 ....	.....	.....	July 12th, 1849 ....	Proceeded on furlough.
Lieutenant J. K. Couper.....	2nd Bengal Grenadiers .....	Commandant.....	May 18th, 1849 ....	.....	.....	November 17th, 1849	Transferred to 4th Panjab Cavalry.
Cornet D. M. Probyn .....	6th B. Light Cavalry	Adjutant .....	February 1st, 1851 ..	.....	.....	August 5th, 1852 ..	Died.
			May 7th, 1852 ....	.....	.....	May 1st, 1858 ....	Afterwards Superintendent of Studs, Bengal.
Captain C. R. Fraser .....	4th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating Commandant	March 25th, 1856 ..	.....	.....	December 1st, 1856	V.C., C.B., K.C.S.I.; afterwards Commandant 1st Sikh Cavalry (now 11th Bengal Lancers); Central Indian Horse; at present Comptroller of the Household to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Ensign H. S. Millett .....	28th B.N.I. ....	Doing Duty Officer	September 1st, 1856	.....	.....	March, 1857 .....	Rejoined his own Regiment.
Lieutenant S. A. Graham .....	28th B.N.I. ....	Doing Duty Officer	January 3rd, 1857 ..	.....	.....	April 20th, 1858....	Appointed Adjutant 1st Panjab Cavalry.
Lieutenant S. J. Browne .....	55th P.N.I. ....	Attached .....	January 18th, 1857 ..	.....	.....	January, 1858 .....	Appointed Second in Command 4th P.I.
Lieutenant B. Cuppage .....	6th B. Light Cavalry	Attached .....	October 1st, 1857 ..	.....	.....	January, 1858 .....	Appointed to the 5th P.I.
Lieutenant J. J. Robinson .....	5th B. Light Cavalry	Attached .....	January 2nd, 1858 ..	.....	.....	April, 1858 .....	Transferred.
Lieutenant F. J. MacDonnell ..	14th B.N.I. ....	Attached .....	January 23rd, 1858 ..	.....	.....	March 23rd, 1858 ..	Killed in action at Kursi.
Lieutenant R. C. Low .....	8th B. Light Cavalry	Attached .....	January 23rd, 1858 ..	.....	.....	April, 1858 .....	Transferred.
Lieutenant W. Richards .....	6th B. Light Cavalry	Attached .....	January 29th, 1858 ..	.....	.....	May 9th, 1858 ....	Transferred.
Lieutenant R. B. P. P. Campbell	59th B.N.I. ....	Attached .....	February 10th, 1858	2nd Squadron Officer	October 29th, 1863	May 10th, 1864....	Appointed Commandant of Guide Cavalry; now commands Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
Lieutenant D. Stewart .....	H.M.'s 13th L.I. ....	Attached .....	March 20th, 1858 ..	.....	.....	July, 1858 .....	Transferred.
Lieutenant R. A. Chadwick ..	5th B.N.I. ....	Attached .....	April 4th, 1858 .....	.....	.....	June 13th, 1858....	Appointed Assistant-Engineer.
Lieutenant Farquharson .....	6th B. Light Cavalry	Attached .....	April 25th, 1858 ....	.....	.....	June 11th, 1858....	Transferred.
Lieutenant F. J. Craigie .....	21st B.N.I. ....	Second in Command	May 3rd, 1858 .....	.....	.....	July, 1860 .....	Transferred to 1st B.N.I.
Lieutenant S. G. Wade .....	11th B.N.I. ....	Attached .....	May 4th, 1858 .....	.....	.....	September, 1858 ..	Transferred.
Lieutenant F. Lance .....	55th B.N.I. ....	Adjutant .....	May 18th, 1858 .....	.....	.....	August 22nd, 1860.	.....
Lieutenant J. Fize Gerald .....	5th B.N.I. ....	Attached .....	August 26th, 1858 ..	.....	.....	January 21st, 1861.	.....
Lieutenant R. Clifford .....	29th B.N.I. ....	Attached .....	September 20th, 1858	.....	.....	October, 1859 ....	Appointed Officiating Adjutant and Sikh Infantry.
Assistant-Surgeon A. M. Garden	6th P.I. ....	Medical Charge ..	April 27th, 1859 ....	.....	.....	April, 1860 .....	Appointed Adjutant 1st P.C.; afterwards killed at Ambeyla.
Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy .....	Guides .....	Officiating Commandant	June 7th, 1860 ....	.....	.....	September 17th, 1860	Appointed Superintendent of Vaccination.
Captain T. G. Kennedy .....	Guides .....	Commandant .....	February 8th, 1865 ..	.....	.....	December 29th, 1869	Rejoined Guides.
Assistant-Surgeon G. Farrell ..	I.M.D. ....	Medical Charge ..	October 2nd, 1860....	.....	.....	September 1st, 1880	Appointed Brigadier-General Commanding the Panjab Frontier Force.
Lieutenant G. L. K. Hewett....	41st B.N.I. ....	Reappointed .....	April 3rd, 1868 .....	.....	.....	October 24th, 1865	Appointed to Medical Charge 2nd P.I.
Lieutenant H. Goschen .....	3rd European L.I.	Doing Duty Officer	January 15th, 1861 ..	.....	.....	July 10th, 1878 ....	Appointed to Medical Charge 5th Guekhas.
Lieutenant A. D. Jennings .....	3rd European L.C.	Attached .....	August 6th, 1861 ..	3rd Squadron Officer	October 29th, 1863	June, 1861 .....	Appointed Adjutant and B.C.
			March 4th, 1862 ..	2nd Squadron Officer	July, 1864 .....	February 15th, 1866	Retired.
				.....	.....	November 13th, 1862	Resigned.

Lieutenant E. Ripley	51st B.N.I.	Attached.....	March 28th, 1862 ..	Adjutant.....	February 22nd, 1864 ..	June 2nd, 1862 ....	Transferred to 1st Panjab Cavalry.
Lieutenant J. R. Campbell	G.L.I.	Doing Duty Officer	May 11th, 1863 ..	3rd Squadron Commander	January 21st, 1861 ..		
Lieutenant J. H. Broome	G.L.I.	Doing Duty Officer	October 1st, 1863 ..	3rd Squadron Officer	June 30th, 1864 ..		
Lieutenant G. C. Bird	5th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating Second in Command	June 24th, 1864 ....	Second in Command	January 21st, 1861 ..	January, 1865 ....	Rejoined 5th Panjab Cavalry.
Lieutenant R. C. R. Clifford	B.S.C.	1st Doing Duty Officer	December 8th, 1865 ..	3rd Squadron Officer	November 4th, 1868 ..	December 11th, 1879 ..	Transferred to 3rd Gûrkhas.
Ensign E. B. Bishop	B.S.C.	2nd Doing Duty Officer	December 13th, 1865 ..	1st Squadron Subaltern	August, 1868 .....	October 17th, 1867 ..	Transferred
Assistant-Surgeon J. Ines, M.D.	I.M.D.	Medical Charge ..	January 4th, 1866 ..	.....	.....	April 14th, 1866 ..	Transferred to 5th Panjab Cavalry.
Lieutenant F. Hammond	4th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating Second in Command	February 12th, 1869 ..	.....	.....	January 10th, 1870 ..	Rejoined 5th Panjab Cavalry.
Captain G. B. Crispin	5th Panjab Cavalry	2nd Squadron Officer	April 14th, 1866 ..	.....	.....	August 10, 1868 ..	Re-transferred to Bombay Presidency.
Surgeon J. Bennett	I.M.D.	Medical Charge ..	November 13th, 1867 ..	.....	.....	May 11th, 1868 ..	Rejoined 4th Panjab Cavalry.
Captain J. Gillespie	4th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating 2nd in Command	March 20th, 1868 ..	.....	.....	March, 1869 .....	Rejoined 1st Panjab Cavalry.
Surgeon Sydney Courtney	1st Panjab Cavalry	Officiating in Medical Charge	February 10th, 1869 ..	.....	.....	July 28th, 1871 ....	
Ensign L. T. Bishop	26th Cameronians ..	2nd Squadron Subaltern	March 1st, 1869 ....	Adjutant .....	November 12th, 1877 ..	October, 1872 ....	Appointed to 1st Panjab Cavalry.
Lieutenant H. F. S. Niel	4th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer	April 12th, 1872 ....	4th Squad. Commdr.	October 16th, 1865 ..	January 12th, 1877 ..	Resigned.
Lieutenant E. C. Doves	45th Foot	Attached .....	August 3rd, 1876 ..	.....	.....	January, 1878 .....	Resigned; furlough on Medical Certificate.
Lieutenant A. F. Cotton	43th N.I.	Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern	February 9th, 1877 ..	.....	.....	September 3, 1880 ..	Appointed to 19th Bengal Lancers.
Lieutenant G. W. Younghusband	34th Foot	Officiating Squadron Officer	June 29th, 1877 ....	.....	.....	December 27th, 1877 ..	Rejoined 5th Panjab Cavalry.
Major Ben Williams	5th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating Com-mandant	November 2nd, 1877 ..	.....	.....		
Lieutenant C. J. L. Stuart	17th Foot	Officiating Squadron Officer	November 2nd, 1877 ..	Squadron Officer ..	December 11th, 1879 ..		
Lieutenant A. C. Batten	34th Foot	Officiating Squadron Officer	November 9th, 1877 ..	Adjutant .....	March 27th, 1880 ..		
Surgeon C. J. McCarrie	I.M.D.	Officiating Medical Officer	July 10th, 1878 ..	.....	.....	March 26th, 1880 ..	Proceeded on Sick Leave to India from Candahar.
Surgeon G. A. Emerson	Reappointed .....	Officiating Medical Officer	April 23rd, 1881 ..	.....	.....	April 27th, 1881 ..	Transferred to 3rd Sikh Infantry.
Lieutenant H. Templer	I.M.D.	Officiating Medical Officer	March 6th, 1880 ..	.....	.....	May 11th, 1882 ....	Transferred to 5th Panjab Cavalry as Officiating Adjutant.
Lieutenant M. H. S. Grover	13th Light Infantry	Officiating Squadron Officer	October 22nd, 1880 ..	.....	.....	December 13th, 1881 ..	Rejoined 5th Panjab Cavalry.
Captain J. B. Watts	21st M.N.I.	Officiating Squadron Officer	January 21st, 1881 ..	Squadron Officer ..	November 20th, 1882 ..	June 19th, 1882 ....	Temporary Civil Employment.
Surgeon G. M. J. Giles	5th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating 3rd Squad. Commdr.	January 21st, 1881 ..	Adjutant .....	June 27th, 1885 ..	April 16th, 1883 ....	Transferred to 5th Panjab Cavalry.
Surgeon D. B. Spencer	I.M.D.	Officiating Medical Officer	April 5th, 1882 ....	.....	.....	November 14th, 1882 ..	Transferred to 5th Gûrkhas.
Captain R. H. Forrest	I.M.D.	Officiating Medical Officer	November 7th, 1882 ..	.....	.....	March 24th, 1884 ..	Transferred to Half-pay List.
Major E. A. Money	4th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating Medical Officer	June 10th, 1882 ....	.....	.....		
Lieutenant W. W. Norman	4th Panjab Cavalry	Squadron Officer ..	July 1st, 1882 ....	.....	.....		
Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. Underwood	4th Panjab Cavalry	3rd Squadron Com-mander	November 29th, 1882 ..	.....	.....		
Captain C. F. Gambier	Border Regiment ..	Officiating Squadron Officer	June 29th, 1883 ....	Squadron Officer ..	April 25th, 1884 ..		
Lieutenant A. R. Dick	4th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating Second in Command	July 16th, 1883 ....	.....	.....	January 15th, 1884 ..	Appointed to general duty.
Lieutenant H. A. Browning	5th Panjab Cavalry	Officiating 2nd Squad. Commdr.	May 25th, 1884 ....	.....	.....	April 29th, 1885 ....	Rejoined 5th Panjab Cavalry.
Honorary Lieutenant Nizamodin Khan Nawab of Mamdot	Border Regiment ..	Officiating Squadron Officer	July 29th, 1884 ..	.....	.....		
Lieutenant Jenkin Jones	2nd Panjab Infantry	Officiating Squadron Officer	April 10th, 1885 ..	.....	.....		
	Welsh Regiment ..	Super-numerary .....	July 31st, 1885 ..	Officiating Squadron Officer	February 11th, 1886 ..		

## APPENDIX III.

LIST OF NATIVE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE  
2ND PANJÁB CAVALRY, WHO HAVE RECEIVED ORDERS.

## ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

Risaldar Bishan Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, 1st class.  
Risaldar Panjáb Singh, Bahadur, 2nd class.  
Risaldar Sher Singh, Bahadur, 2nd class.

## ORDER OF MERIT.

Risaldar	Bishan Singh,	2nd class.	} Indian Mutiny, 1857-58-59.
Risaldar	Panjáb Singh,	2nd class.	
Risaldar	Basawa Singh,	3rd class.	
Kot Duffadar	Jiwan Singh,	3rd class.	
Duffadar	Sher Singh,	2nd class.	
Duffadar	Jamiat Singh,	1st class.	
Lance-Duffadar	Bhúp Singh,	3rd class.	
Lance-Duffadar	Panjáb Singh,	3rd class.	
Lance-Duffadar	Sarmukh Singh,	3rd class.	
Sowar	Amar Singh,	3rd class.	
Sowar	Bishan Singh,	3rd class.	
Sowar	Atar Singh,	3rd class.	
Risaidar	Hakdud Khán,	2nd class.	
Risaidar	Abbas Khán,	3rd class.	
Kot Duffadar	Khillan Singh,	3rd class.	
Kot Duffadar	Mír Ahmad Khán,	3rd class.	
Duffadar	Bhúru Singh,	3rd class.	
Sowar	Khúb Singh,	3rd class.	
Sowar	Bastí Singh,	3rd class.	
Risaidar	Mansúr Khán,	3rd class.	
Jemadar	Hazrat Shah,	3rd class.	
Lance-Duffadar	Gujar Singh,	3rd class.	



## APPENDIX IV.

NAMES OF BRITISH OFFICERS OF THE 2ND PANJÁB CAVALRY WHO HAVE BEEN  
WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Rank and Name.	Date.	Place.	Nature of Wound.
Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson ...	September 14th, 1857	Delhi.....	Right arm amputated.
Lieutenant B. Cuppage.....	September 14th, 1857	Delhi.....	Severely wounded.
Lieutenant D. M. Probyn.....	October 10th, 1857 ...	Agra .....	Slightly wounded.
Captain and Brevet-Major S. J. Browne	August 30th, 1858 ...	Sírpura .....	Severely wounded in knee and right arm amputated.
Lieutenant F. Lance.....	January 15th, 1859 ...	Sisseya-Ghât...	Severely wounded ; horse shot under him.
Major F. Lance.....	September 24th, 1877	Jowaki .....	Severely wounded.
Captain J. H. Broome .....	October 24th, 1879 ...	Shah Jui .....	Severely wounded ; horse shot under him.
Captain J. H. Broome .....	April 19th, 1880 .....	Ahmad Khel...	Slightly wounded.
Lieutenant C. J. L. Stuart.....	April 19th, 1880 .....	Ahmad Khel...	Slightly wounded.

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Call No.		PUN/IND	
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